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Moscow Links Solzhenitsyn to Dissident Paper

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The government newspaper, *Izvestia*, in an account of the current dissident trial in Moscow, today linked Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the novelist, to an illegal news bulletin that reported political underground news before it ceased publication a year ago.

According to *Izvestia*, the names of four Western newsmen have also been brought into the closed trial in which Pyotr I. Yakir and Victor A. Krassin have pleaded guilty to charges of being paid agents of anti-Soviet groups abroad and of having published the *Chronicle of Current Events*, the typewritten underground newsletter.

The four correspondents, including Jay Axelbank of *Newsweek* and Roger Liddington of the *Associated Press*, were said to have served as conduits between the two accused and unspecified "anti-Soviet foreign centers."

Effort to Discredit

The unusual publicity given to the alleged involvement of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and the foreign correspondents appears to be part of an effort to discredit both the well-known writer and the Western press in the eyes of the Soviet public.

"A broader aim of the Soviet

authorities may be to discourage contacts between Russians and foreigners when the Kremlin expects a growing influx of Western businessmen and engineers to help build up the Soviet economy.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is the second prominent dissident to have been linked to the Yakir-Krassin case. Yesterday, Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist, was said to have met Mr. Yakir at parties given by Western newsmen.

An official campaign against both Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn gained additional momentum tonight with publication of an open letter by 31 prominent writers condemning the two men. Mr. Sakharov had previously been criticized by 40 fellow members of the Academy of Sciences.

Those signing the writers' statement included Mikhail Sholokhov, author of "And Quiet Flows the Don," Konstantin Simonov, Valentin Katayev, Chingiz Aitmatov, and Nikolai Fedorenko, former Soviet delegate at the United Nations.

Correspondents Barred

The dissident trial from which foreign correspondents have been barred began Monday at an out-of-the-way courthouse in the suburban borough of Lyublin. Information on the proceedings has been conveyed in sketchy accounts of *Tass*, the government press agency, and in informal official briefings at the courthouse.

In contrast to the defiance of dissidents in previous trials, Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin appear willing to cooperate with the prosecution, in the apparent hope of earning a reduced sentence. They are able to a maximum 15-year term of combined prison and subsequent exile.

Also in contrast to other dissident trials, the present case has been receiving relatively wide publicity in *Izvestia*, apparently because the defendants are willing to give testimony sought by the authorities.

According to testimony attributed to Mr. Yakir, Mr. Solzhenitsyn was a regular reader of the *Chronicle* and copies "were systematically passed to him for evaluation." The briefings officers at the courthouse quoted testimony to the effect that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had expressed approval.

The officials, Nikolai Khudiza of the Foreign Ministry and Lev Y. Almazov, chairman of the Moscow City Court, declined to explain why Mr. Solzhenitsyn's evaluation of the underground bulletin should have been sought.

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CHINESE PARTY MEETING—Radiophoto from the New China News Agency received in Hong Kong shows, from left, Wang Hung-wen, a newly elected member of the Politburo; Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Premier Chou En-lai on the podium during the 10th party congress held in Peking from a week ago Friday through last Tuesday.

Would Use Funds for Arab Arms

Faisal Reportedly Resisting Pressure for U.S. Oil Cutoff

BEIRUT, Aug. 30 (AP).—King Faisal does not want to threaten the United States with an oil cutoff, but he is willing to use Saudi Arabia's huge oil revenues to arm the Arab world, a leading Beirut magazine editor reported today.

The editor, Selim Loui of *Al-Hawra*, said both King Faisal and his son, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the under-secretary of the Saudi Oil Ministry, expressed disapproval in recent interviews "of the way the Arabs have been talking about the use of oil as a political weapon."

He quoted Prince Saud as saying: "The truth which we must know is that if we carried out the decision to cut off the oil today, America would be the last to get hurt. This is because the United States will not be depending on Arab oil before the end of the 1970s. Arab oil has not yet reached American refineries."

"It is Western Europe and Japan that now depend on Arab oil. Therefore they are the ones threatened by a decision to cut off the oil. Do you want us to confront Europe and Japan? What benefit is there from arousing the fears of the Europeans and Japanese at the time they are showing a growing sympathy for us?"

"Besides, what is required? To win the enmity of the world, or persuade the American citizen that his interest lies with the Arabs? It is interests, not threats, that change the attitudes of peoples and states. We Arabs have not yielded to threats, so how can we imagine that we can force big powers to yield to our will by threatening their interests?"

Monarch's View Cited

Mr. Loui also quoted King Faisal as saying there is a "deliberate intention to push the Arabs to gamble with their strategic weapon... but no one is asking: Where would we get the money we need to cut off the oil, not only for supporting our country but also for providing assistance to our brothers on the front line with Israel?"

The statements appeared to be a direct rebuff to those militant Arab governments that have been pushing Saudi Arabia to use oil as a weapon against U.S. support of Israel.

Saudi Arabia's moderate and pro-Western monarch is known to favor a more gentle approach, using oil as a carrot instead of a stick. So far he has avoided threatening the United States with an oil cutoff, preferring to advise Washington that he might be forced to freeze production or limit future production increases unless it changes its pro-Israeli stance.

The United States relies on the Arabs for 6 percent of its current fuel needs and will only become more dependent in the 1980s.

Mr. Loui said that Faisal had persuaded Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to support this policy and that both had agreed in secret meetings to "make oil a source of weapons instead of being itself a weapon."

Mr. Loui's magazine article said Saudi Arabia had agreed to finance half of an Egyptian Air Force rearmament program costing \$12 billion. Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar will pay the other half, it said.

The Egyptians are shopping for long-range fighter-bombers—either French-built Mirage or British-made Jaguars—helicopters for landing troops behind enemy lines, surface-to-air missiles and air-to-air missiles.

Mr. Loui quoted an Egyptian military spokesman who accompanied Mr. Sadat on a recent visit to Saudi Arabia as saying: "Russian arms are no longer the only arms being considered for the Arab arsenal."

UN Aviation Unit Condemns Israel for Jet Interception

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The International Civil Aviation Organization, by an overwhelming majority, condemned Israel today for intercepting a Lebanese airliner Aug. 10.

The vote at an extraordinary conference of the 138-country agency, after heated debate, was 87 to 1 with 4 abstentions.

The United States voted with the majority in support of a resolution submitted by 31 Arab and African nations. The text blamed Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and called on Israel to desist from committing acts similar to the forcing down of the Lebanese jetliner by fighter aircraft.

The motion warned that the international body, an agency of the United Nations, would take measures against Israel to protect international civil aviation if it failed to comply.

The motion made no specific recommendation for action against Israel over the incident. At the beginning of the three-week conference on Tuesday, several delegates had predicted that the Arab states would demand Israel's expulsion or suspension from the organization.

However, a more moderate line prevailed when Arab and African

Kiwi Mystery Finally Solved At Osaka Zoo

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Osaka Municipal Zoo yesterday confessed it had kept secret for three years the death of a kiwi bird—a goodwill gift from New Zealand—to avoid public criticism.

The absence of the bird was explained to visitors by a notice saying kiwis were nocturnal and slept during the daytime hours.

The zoo finally made its confession after a number of telephone calls from suspicious members of the public.

A pair of kiwis, national birds of New Zealand, were presented by the Wellington government to commemorate Expo '70 in Osaka, but within months the female died.

The zoo director, Michio Nakagawa, said the New Zealand government had been asked to send a replacement but had replied this would depend on supply in view of requests from many countries for the birds.

16 Get Death In Moroccan Treason Trial

From Wire Dispatches

KENITRA, Morocco, Aug. 30.—A treason trial of 157 Moroccans accused of attempting to overthrow King Hassan II ended today with the military court handing down 16 death sentences, the government said.

Seventy-one defendants were sentenced to prison—15 for life, two for 25 years, 20 for 20 years and the others for periods ranging from two to 10 years.

The remaining 70 were acquitted of involvement in what the government called "a plan of subversion aimed at creating a climate of social agitation and incitement of public opinion."

The prosecution had asked for 25 death sentences and 100 sentences for 30 others.

The defendants—most of them civilians—were arrested in police raids after a series of attempted assassinations and bombings of public buildings, military posts and American installations last March. The trial began June 25.

Among those charged were eight lawyers, including five members of a political party opposing the king. They and other political figures among the defendants were acquitted.

Last January, 11 military officers were executed by a firing squad for their part in the 1972 attempt against Hassan's life when air force planes shot at the king's jet.

A 1971 assassination attempt against the king by military cadets also resulted in death sentences and executions.

Those condemned today were not immediately identified and it was not indicated when they would be executed.

The Moroccan government accused Libya of bankrolling some of the defendants in hopes of setting Hassan dethroned. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are tense.

Nixon Has 46 Rivals For the Peace Prize

OSLO, Aug. 30 (AP).—President Nixon has 46 rivals for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

August Schou, director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, announced today that 47 candidates—about the usual number—have been nominated this year. The institute does not reveal the names of candidates.

Many thousands of persons are qualified to nominate candidates. Reports from the United States say Mr. Nixon was nominated by 69 persons, including Republican members of Congress, U. S. diplomats and officials of the Inter-Parliamentary Union based in Geneva. The prize is awarded late in the fall.

Mao Re-Elected Chairman, Chou Keeps No. 2 Job

HONG KONG, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The Chinese Communist party Central Committee today re-elected Mao Tse-tung, 79, as chairman, then named a new leadership group dominated by military men and the old guard but with enough new faces to pacify other factions.

The new 319-man Central Committee also elected a Politburo consisting of 21 full members and four alternates. This group, which runs the day-to-day affairs of the party, had been at half-strength because of purges. The membership of the new Politburo indicated that the so-called moderate elements, centered on Premier Chou En-lai, had maintained the upper hand over the radical or left-wing faction.

This was most apparent in the selection of members of the Politburo's standing committee. Of the nine standing committee members, at least seven were clearly identified with the moderate faction, which has led the drive for improving Sino-American relations.

Mrs. Mao Not Named

Significantly missing from the standing committee were Mr. Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and Yao Weh-yuan, reputed to be his nephew. Both are closely linked as the leaders of the left-wing faction. Although both retained seats in the Politburo, their influence has diminished considerably.

The only real question mark in the standing committee is Wang Hung-wen, a newcomer to the Politburo and top party ranks. Mr. Wang, 36, and No. 3 man in Shanghai, rose to prominence during the Cultural Revolution and is considered a protégé of Chang Chun-chiao, the top man in Shanghai. Mr. Chang was elected secretary-general of the presidium.

Mr. Wang is believed to have a background in the secret police, according to China watchers.

Mr. Wang delivered a report on the revision of the party constitution at the party's 10th National Congress, held in Peking, from last Friday to Tuesday.

Although no formal leadership lineup for the new Central Committee has yet been announced, Mr. Wang seems certain to be in a position of power.

Delivered Report

This is apparent from his being chosen to deliver the report on the constitution, which was adopted, and his listing among the top leaders in the presidium elected to run the congress.

Eleven of the 25 Politburo members have military connections. These include three who held the rank of marshal before ranks were abolished in the Chinese armed forces. Others



Chiang Ching.

included the army's top political commissar, three powerful regional commanders, Mr. Mao's former bodyguard, a former political commissar of the navy, a deputy regional military commander and a provincial political commissar.

The committee also elected five vice-chairmen. They are Premier Chou; Mr. Wang; Kang Sheng, a veteran, and ailing friend of Mr. Mao, who once headed the party secret police; Yeh Ching-ying, top military man in the party, and Li Teh-sheng, another military man. All except Mr. Wang were holdovers from the outgoing Politburo.

Reaction to the Congress

PEKING, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Chinese party's 10th congress has drawn a careful balance between the radical and moderate wings of the party, and has confirmed that the Chinese Army will continue to play a key role in the country's political affairs.

These are the initial conclusions drawn by diplomats here today after studying last night's official communiqué on the five-day congress and the membership of the new party Central Committee.

The congress, held in Peking, was only officially disclosed yesterday.

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Pravda Prints Warm Profile Of Kissinger

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (UPI).—*Pravda* today printed a sympathetic profile of Henry A. Kissinger, the first substantive Soviet reaction to his appointment as secretary of state.

The profile, written by *Pravda's* Washington correspondent, described Mr. Kissinger as a man of peace who has been identified with such important events as "ending the agreement to end the war in Vietnam, preparatory negotiations before Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks."

The paper also provides a brief biography of Mr. Kissinger, noting that he left Germany with his family in 1933—"fleeing from the tyranny of the Nazis"—but not mentioning that he is Jewish.

Russians Defend Meetings

Geneva Arms Talks Complete 12th Year—Still No Progress

GENEVA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The 25-nation disarmament conference today ended its 12th year of talks with no progress to report to the UN General Assembly.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union vigorously defended the conference against charges by some members that it had reached a state of "complete paralysis."

Alexei A. Roebenich, the Soviet delegate, put on the record at the closing meeting Moscow's view that the conference remained a "necessary and useful international forum for the consideration of disarmament problems."

This is also the position taken by the United States, which shares the chairmanship of the conference with the Soviet Union, although Joseph Martin Jr., the American delegate, did not reiterate the point in his closing remarks.

Solutions Sought

Instead, Mr. Martin stressed that the United States was seeking solutions to the "genuine difficulties" blocking progress toward an accord on chemical weapons.

The deadlock between the United States and the Soviet Union on the two priority issues of the projected ban on chemical arms and the proposed extension to underground nuclear tests of the 1958 Moscow treaty outlawing such explosions above ground and under water have stalled the conference for two years.

The deadlock on both issues stems from Moscow's refusal to consider any form of international inspection on its territory and Washington's view that some checking of this type is required to insure compliance with the proposed bans.

With the patience of many of the nonaligned conference states

wearing thin, calls have been sounded for a thorough reassessment of the multi-nation disarmament negotiating machinery and its objectives by the UN General Assembly at its session this fall.

Because two nuclear powers, China and France, have refused to have anything to do with the conference, there are many delegates who believe that the 25-nation forum has outlived its usefulness.

However, even those delegates who hold this view do not want to see the conference abandoned until another international arrangement for disarmament negotiations is found that could satisfy China and France.

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The great Bordeaux wine scandal—known to local wits as "Winegate"—has just enough in common with the American model to bear a kind of tortured comparison with the Nixon administration's travails.

Instead of laundered money there is "dyed" wine. And, to the Gallic mind at least, there is a strikingly familiar aura of reluctant investigators and judges, official silence smacking of attempted cover-up, and political dirty tricks aimed at killing the presidential chances of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the mayor of Bordeaux and former prime minister.

Growing Bordeaux Scandal Shakes Tradition-Bound Wine Trade

Lionel Cruse, the head of the wine merchant and shipping firm now caught in the middle of the scandal, apparently saw an American analogy when he shot back at newsmen recently: "Well, it looks like I'm the Nixon of Bordeaux."

For a man whose Danish ancestors founded the haughty and powerful house of Cruse et Fils Frères in 1815, the comparison was not meant to be self-complimentary.

But the real dimension of the scandal goes beyond the personal problems of a Cruse or a Chaban-Delmas. Even though accurate details are all but nonexistent, the real concern is for the livelihood of the estimated one person in five in the Bordeaux area who makes a living from wine.

Judging from the adverse reactions, telephoned and cabled to the Bordeaux merchant firms from agents and buyers around the world, the scandal appears to be taking on the proportions of an economic catastrophe.

After years of trailing behind rival Burgundy, the increase in Bordeaux wine prices began catching up only three years ago, but with a vengeance.

In the case of the best classified chateau wines, prices tripled in little more than 18 months to the delight of some, but to the dismay of some of the wiser merchants and shippers. Their concern was that eventually the skyrocketing prices would result in foreign buyer resistance, especially in the growing American market, where successive dollar

devaluations made imported wine even dearer.

The current scandal seems to justify those who have predicted that greedy growers and merchants were riding for a fall.

In an effort to protect a good name, all concerned with the wine industry are bent on minimizing the affair.

But they are finding it difficult to "reassure the consumer," call for exemplary punishment and at the same time explain why no legal action has been taken more than two months after the scandal was uncovered.

What little is known has been gleaned by the press and centers on an amount of wine equal to some 2 million to 2.6 million bottles. It variously began either as lowly Languedoc or

Spanish red and ended up this spring as prestigious Bordeaux "vin d'appellation contrôlée" or "vin d'appellation d'origine" or was mixed with ordinary Bordeaux wine for the same purpose. In the highly illegal process the price increased five or six times.

The investigators apparently are trying to establish who made the illegal gains. Interest centers on the house of Cruse and probably other Bordeaux firms which bought the wine, and one Pierre Bert.

The well-connected Mr. Bert, in his fifties, has been in and out of trouble with tax and other authorities for years over the complex laws protecting French wine.

Mr. Bert, who has settled out of court with tax authorities on

past occasions, was quickly linked with the present operation of sending the cheap wine to the "distillers" or dyers. The process was easy enough, thanks to the availability in an associate's cellar in the tiny town of Saint-Germain-de-Grave of a machine which officially allowed him to stamp the papers required for moving wine.

This week in Paris, the director of the watchdog operation, the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, claimed that some 10,000 investigations were carried out annually by tax and Agriculture Ministry officials.

But, the present scandal came to light thanks to a denunciation that led authorities on June 22 to the cellar at Saint-Germain-de-

Grave. The nine-judge Circuit Court of Appeals here will resume its regular calendar business following summer vacations on Sept. 5. Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox is hopeful that the case can be finally resolved with a Supreme Court decision by mid-October.

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Solzhenitsyn Is Accused at Moscow Trial

Said to Be Linked To Illegal Bulletin

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and what precisely he was supposed to have approved.

Investigations said the newsletter had been supplied to the novelist regularly by a dissident named Yuri Solzhenitsyn, who has since received permission to emigrate. According to the government daily, Mr. Solzhenitsyn is now working for Possev, the publishing house of the NTS, a Russian émigré organization with headquarters in Frankfurt.

Three of the Western newsmen named in the trial were said to have sent unspecified anti-Soviet information abroad for the two defendants. In addition to Mr. Axelbank, who is still in Moscow, correspondent of Newsweek, were David Bonavia of the Times of London and Emilio Caretto of La Stampa of Turin, Italy. Mr. Caretto was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1970 and Mr. Bonavia in 1972.

Before his arrest, Mr. Yakir was widely used as a major dissident news source by the Western press community in Moscow.

The fourth correspondent, Mr. Laddington of the AP, was identified by a witness, Ivan V. Rudakov, as having passed an unidentified "anti-Soviet" publication to the defendants for distribution.

Mr. Rudakov is the husband of Irina Belogorodskaya, another dissident, who has testified in the present trial. Some of the witnesses who have been officially identified have either served labor-camp terms or are now under detention for their activities.

Soviet attempts to discredit reports by Western newsmen from Moscow were evident in an excerpt from Mr. Yakir's testimony quoted by Izvestia.

Certain People
"As soon as I had news that would be of interest to the bourgeois press," the defendant was quoted as having said, "I promptly got in touch with certain people."

In reply to a question by the prosecutor about the nature of that news material, Mr. Yakir said to have answered, "It was information directed against the Soviet system."

"And what if you had passed on the truth about the Soviet Union?" the prosecutor asked. "Would that have been printed abroad?"

Mr. Yakir's reply was negative, Izvestia concluded.

It is common for the Soviet authorities to portray Western newsmen as intent on painting the Soviet Union in the blackest possible terms and suppressing anything that may be construed as favorable.



Israeli Premier Golda Meir receiving Kurt Waldheim.

Waldheim, Mrs. Meir Discuss New Approach on Mideast

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Israeli Premier Golda Meir today discussed the possibility of a "new way" to break the Middle East political impasse. Mr. Waldheim's spokesman André Lewin said.

Mr. Waldheim is the first UN chief to visit Israel in 17 years. The secretary-general already has visited Syria and Lebanon. He will fly to Cairo tomorrow after spending about 31 hours in Israel.

"They tried to find some new way—all the old ways have been explored," said Mr. Lewin, following three hours of talks between Mrs. Meir and Mr. Waldheim. They had originally been scheduled to meet for 90 minutes. The two leaders, Mr. Lewin said, "were trying to imagine some new way" of forwarding Arab-Israeli peace contacts, following the failure of intermediaries and so-called "proximity talks" between the adversary nations.

The spokesman said "virtually everything was discussed" by the two, including "skyjacking on both sides, the prisoner of war issue, terrorism of Israeli aircraft, and recent hijackings" in the Middle East.

Mr. Waldheim and Mrs. Meir reviewed the UN executive's talks with officials in Lebanon and Syria, Mr. Lewin added.

"Yes, he has definitely gained new insights," the spokesman said, summing up Mr. Waldheim's impressions of the discussions with Mrs. Meir. Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other Israeli ministers. Before their meeting, Mr. Wald-

heim paid a courtesy call on President Ephraim Katzir, toured the Yad Vashem memorial and visited U.N. headquarters.

Then, in a short evening tour of the walled Old City, in East Jerusalem, the secretary-general visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the site where Jesus Christ is said to have been buried.

Later, at a dinner given by Mr. Eban, Mr. Waldheim responded to a toast of welcome by saying: "It is a great honor and pleasure to be here in your capital."

The question of Israel having its capital in Jerusalem has been a controversy almost since the founding of the state. Some major nations, such as the United States, Britain and France, still have their embassies in Tel Aviv, though envoys travel to Jerusalem for their business with the Israeli government.

Mr. Waldheim did not indicate whether it was an accident, but Mr. Eban expressed pleasure and said that the remark appeared to be "not inadvertent."

Optimistic on Cyprus
NICOSIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mr. Waldheim said today there is a good chance the Cyprus problem may be settled by the end of the year.

He was speaking to newsmen at Nicosia Airport before his departure for Israel, after an overnight stay on the island.

Mao Remains As Chairman, Chou No. 2

Leaders Reaffirmed At Party Congress

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terday. And the disclosure was followed by an eruption of noise and color in the streets of Peking as the capital celebrated the congress—the first for four years and a milestone in the country's political affairs.

Long processions of people carrying red flags and slogans welcoming the congress marched through the city's streets today.

Portraits of Chairman Mao were carried at the head of the processions. He presided over the congress and there is no doubt that the principal architect of Chinese Communism and party chief for nearly 40 years maintains his pre-eminence in the party leadership.

A large photograph of a relaxed, smiling Mr. Mao was printed on the front of today's People's Daily, the Communist party newspaper, which published news of the congress in bold red headlines.

It was also abundantly clear today that Premier Chou, China's resilient administrator, who leads the country's more relaxed foreign policy towards the West, is still in the No. 2 position.

Mr. Chou was listed as the first of the five vice-chairmen after Chairman Mao. He also delivered the crucial "political report" reviewing the party's work and laying down guidelines.

Director Says He'll Go Ahead With Jesus Film
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Danish film director Jens Jørgen Thorsen said yesterday that he is going ahead with his erotic film about Jesus despite papal anger, a French ban and possible loss of Danish government financial support.

"The whole thing is ridiculous, with condemnations from a lot of people who haven't even read my script," Mr. Thorsen declared. "These reactions truly reflect today's Christian anxiety, then my film will come closer to the truth than I originally imagined."

Mr. Thorsen indicated his film would include a bank-robbing Jesus riding a motorcycle in the nude and making love to Mary Magdalene in a brothel.

Mr. Thorsen's comments followed a decision Tuesday by the national French Cinema Center banning the shooting of the movie on a location in Apt, a town in southern France. The filming was to begin next month.

Mr. Thorsen, 41, is considering possible new locations in North Africa or South America.

But the Danish government's Film Institute, which had put up a guarantee for a \$100,000 bank loan, said it would have to reconsider its guarantee in the light of the French ban.

Mr. Thorsen said he regards Jesus as a mythical ideal which the Church and others shaped and used to their needs.

"For 2,000 years, Jesus has been denied a sex life because Jesus could not be a sinner," he said. "But Jesus must also be seen as a man who lived life, and why shouldn't he be going to bed with a woman? Is no longer such a sin—be permitted to try that too?"

Labor Officials Report Progress In Chile Walkout
SANTIAGO, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Talks to end Chile's 36-day-old strike by truckers have made progress, a truckers' spokesman said today. The statement came less than 24 hours after the government said the talks had collapsed.

Truckers' officials said that they and Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the government-appointed manager of the strikebroken companies, were close to an agreement to settle the walkout.

The 45,000 truckers are asking for higher rates, new vehicles, and a 10 percent wage increase. The officials accused President Salvador Allende's government of trying to pressure them to return to work by announcing the breakdown of negotiations and by punitive action against their association.

"The government's statement has no bearing on reality," a truckers' spokesman said.

Interior Minister Carlos Briones said last night that negotiations had been broken off because the truckers failed to respond to the government's final offer. Mr. Briones said the government would seek to withdraw the legal standing of the truck owners' confederation.

He also appealed to government supporters to put "all vehicles that can move" into service to resume deliveries of vital supplies.

New York Power Cut
NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Demand stemming from sweltering heat forced a 5 percent voltage cutback in New York State for the third straight day today as the Atlantic Coast and parts of the Midwest remained blanketed by hot, humid air.



File photo of Pisces III, minisub caught on sea floor.

Rescuers Race Against the Clock To Save 2 Trapped in Mini-Sub

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 30 (AP)—An international team of divers was en route today to try to help rescue two Britons running out of air in a miniature submarine trapped 1,375 feet deep in the Atlantic.

The rescuers, aboard the minisub's mother ship, Vickers Voyager, were heading to the spot over where the stricken craft lay on the ocean bed, 150 miles south of Cork.

They will then have until about 8 a.m. Saturday to rescue the 20-foot-long submarine, Pisces III, and its two crew members—Roger Mallinson, 35, and Roger Chapman, 32—before their air supply runs out.

A spokesman for the owners said there was no comparison between the situation of the British sub and the American research submersible which became entangled in wreckage off Florida in June, leaving two men dead.

"Our sub is not tangled up with anything," he said. The craft is lying in mud, tilted 70 degrees.

On board the Voyager are two other midge submarines, which will be used to attach a haulage rope to the crippled craft, and a team of six divers.

Robert Starr, senior pilot in the rescue team said: "The most sophisticated equipment in the world will be used in the rescue attempt. We are leaving nothing to chance, and we are optimistic about the outcome."

The trapped men were told by radio telephone to keep conversation to a minimum and to try to sleep to conserve their dwindling oxygen supplies. They have both reported they are in good shape and sent a message for their wives: "Our morale is fantastic. Tell them we're OK."

There are suggestions that the investigation finally will end by mid-September, when perhaps some legal action will be taken. That apparently surprises the tight-lipped world of the descendants of the 17th-century British and German whalers who founded the "Chartrons" tradition, is that the scandal has been made public.

In the past, things were hushed up, tax fines were paid, if necessary, and the wine trade continued as it had for centuries.

6 Lip Workers Make Watches in Apartment
BESANCON, France, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Workers from the bankrupt Lip watch factory Tuesday began making watches secretly for the first time since police ousted them two weeks ago from the plant they ran on their own for nearly four months.

Six watchmakers began work in an apartment, whose walls bore the workers' slogan: "We make them, we sell them, we pay our own wages." A workers' representative said the secret workshop was expected to turn out about 100 watches a day.

Meanwhile, contacts between trade unions and representatives of the government were continuing with a view to reaching a negotiated solution to the basic question of saving the 1,300 Lip workers' jobs.

Finland Puts Brakes On Certain Imports
HELSINKI, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The Finnish government yesterday imposed temporary import licenses on cars, television sets and radios, washing machines and other domestic appliances to slow down imports threatening to worsen the growing payments crisis here.

The licensing gives the government full control over the volume of consumer durables entering the country. The move is in line with the recent raising of the bank rate and cutting down of the amount of credit available by the Finnish Central Bank.

Announcing the cabinet's decision, Foreign Trade Minister Jeremi Laine said the measure was only temporary and did not mean an import ban.

London Subway Bomb Found During Evening Rush Hour

LONDON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Police defused a bomb today minutes before it had been timed to explode in a London subway station at the height of the evening rush hour, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

The discovery came at the end of a day of exploding incendiary devices in the industrial city of Birmingham in a continuing wave of bomb incidents blamed by police on the Irish Republican Army.

Scotland Yard said the time bomb, containing about 2 pounds of gelignite, was discovered in a plastic shopping bag at the Baker Street Underground station shortly before 5 p.m.

The station was evacuated and bomb-disposal experts defused the device. It had been timed to explode at 5:30 p.m., the spokesman said.

This was the second time that a bomb had been planted at Baker Street station. A device discovered there last week also was defused shortly before it was timed to explode.

In the Midlands city of Birmingham, incendiary bombs exploded in three downtown stores. Late yesterday, two bombs blasted the market town of Solihull near Birmingham. The first explosion blew in the door of a Lloyds Bank branch. The second bomb went off almost immediately afterward across the street, damaging the office of a mortgage company.

In Edinburgh, the army said its experts had destroyed a package that appeared to contain explosives. Police said the package was addressed to Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth's London residence, but it turned out to be a hoax.

In Birmingham, today, Assistant Chief Constable Maurice Buck said a man went into a shoe store and placed a package on a shelf. When he saw a clerk inside.

The staff got out of the building before the fire bomb exploded. The two other incendiary devices, about the size of a cigarette pack, went off in a bookshop and a greeting-card shop.

Searches in London
In London, 180 detectives from Scotland Yard searched premises and interviewed persons suspected in the 36 bomb cases in London.

An overtime ban at Heathrow Airport, yesterday, forced an airport by a hour to cause a mid-Atlantic bomb emergency on a British Overseas Airways Corp. plane, airport authorities said.

A man telephoned a news agency saying there were 12 pounds of explosive in the plane's cargo section, at a time when the plane would normally have been in the air.

Boy's Game Is Fatal
SANDVIKEN, Sweden, Aug. 30 (AP)—Stockholm's 132-hour bank vault drama had a sequel today when a 12-year-old boy was found strangled after playing "robber and hostage" with his pals, the police reported.

The father, a housewife, was apparently inspired by the television coverage of the bank siege in which a gunman arranged noises to strangle his hostages. If the police tried to gas him out.

Mr. Nixon said he was using his special coordinator disaster relief, Maurice J. J. Williams, to Pakistan "to try with the Pakistani government to get the relief supplies to the people in need." He ordered 100,000 tons of wheat sent to help the Pakistanis get by until their harvest.

In Rawalpindi, a U.S. State official said that American aid to Pakistan has exceeded \$1 billion.

Canada Rail Bill Introduced
OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Legislation was introduced today to halt the Canadian rail strike, shortly after striking rail workers burst through the doors of Parliament, breaking windows inside and shouting their opposition to the proposed government bill.

The incident took place just before Parliament, recalled from the holiday by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to deal with the crippling strike, reconvened in emergency session.

Labor Minister John Munro introduced the emergency legislation, which provides for immediate resumption of rail service and immediate and retroactive wage increases for railway workers.

The bill also provides for collective bargaining talks, and appointment of a mediator.

Approval Expected
Speedy approval for the strike-ending legislation is expected, although some of the 50,000 strikers hinted they may continue the walkout by calling in sick if they do not like the terms of the bill.

Wild cheers erupted when some of the about 200 workers, who were picketing outside Parliament, broke through police lines and threw a Molotov to the ground. They then attempted to break through steel fire doors into the ornate library of Parliament.

The strikers—greatly outnumbered by police—were moved down the middle building of the Parliament and through its hall of honor. A number of them began to break windows lining the corridor walls.

The demonstrators inside the building turned on television cameras and began to smash cameras and other equipment. Mounties attempting to intervene were his and pushed, and scuffles broke out between reporters, demonstrators and police.

Interference at Minimum
The demonstration then subsided but many strikers dropped to the floor to continue their

Gustaf Improved, Pneumonia Doubtful

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustaf VI Adolf improved slightly today and doctors said there seem to be no signs of a suspected pneumonia relapse.

"His temperature went down and the X-ray changes in his right lung have subsided. Kidney and blood functions are satisfactory, his condition remains largely unchanged," a medical bulletin said.

"It is hard to say how conscious he is, but he wore his glasses today to be able to see what we were doing," Dr. Torbjörn Lundman said.

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AMSTERDAM	10	45	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	85	Fair
BAGDAHD	20	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	84	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	89	Sunny
CASABLANCA	27	81	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	18	61	Rain
COSTA MESA	22	82	Sunny
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	59	Shower
FLORENCE	20	80	Fair
FRANKFURT	20	68	Overcast
GENEVA	22	73	Cloudy
HAMBURG	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy
MADRID	24	77	Sunny
MILAN	26	70	Fair
MOSCOW	28	83	Sunny
MUNICH	20	61	Sunny
PARIS	21	78	Cloudy
NEW YORK	25	80	Sunny
OSLO	27	81	Fair
ROME	20	68	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	24	73	Cloudy
SOFA	19	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
TOKYO	28	81	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TORONTO	28	80	Cloudy
VIENNA	23	77	Fair
WARSAW	25	77	Sunny
WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy

(Reuters) readings: U.S. City at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

Judge May Curb Talk Tours Of McCord and Magruder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Judge John J. Sirica apparently is planning to cut short lucrative lecture tours set up by Watergate burglar James W. McCord Jr. and conspirator Jeb Stuart Magruder.

McCord's lawyer, Bernard Fensterwald, appeared before Judge Sirica in U.S. District Court yesterday to request permission for his client to make 17 lectures around the country next month. Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox opposed the tour, arguing in a letter that it would contribute to the already considerable public publicity that the Watergate case has received. Judge Sirica agreed and ordered McCord to stay off the lecture circuit.

It was pointed out that Magruder plans a similar tour. Judge Sirica then ordered both men and their lawyers to appear for a hearing on the subject next Wednesday. He made it clear that he would apply the same standard to both men. McCord and Magruder, former officials at the Committee for the

Re-election of the President, are awaiting sentencing for their roles in the Watergate break-in. McCord was convicted in the original trial, but Judge Sirica put off sentencing to encourage him to cooperate with government prosecutors and the Senate Watergate committee investigating the scandal.

Magruder, who admitted taking part in planning the break-in and later efforts to cover up high-level involvement in it, was permitted to plead guilty to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice in exchange for his cooperation with authorities.

Mr. Fensterwald said Judge Sirica earlier had permitted McCord to travel around the country and to make speeches while out on bond, and the judge still lets him leave the Washington area on other business.

McCord told newsmen yesterday in Springfield, Ill., where he was making a speech, that he has given about 30 speeches and has been invited to appear before college and university audiences on some 40 campuses.

"Obligation to Public" "I've got an obligation to the public," McCord said. "I think if the public wants to hear the story they ought to hear it first hand."

The school's student association paid McCord \$3,000 for his appearance, which included informal talks and a speech in the university cafeteria.

McCord told newsmen that part of the reason for the tour was that he needed money. "My lawyers' fees are running between \$70,000 and \$100,000," McCord said.

He declined to say how much money he has made from the lectures. "You'll have to ask my book agent. It isn't very much," he said.

He also has a book scheduled for publication and has published at least one magazine article.

Buffeting of Jet Fatal to Woman

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (AP).—A 44-year-old woman injured in the violent buffeting of a Boeing-707 jetliner on a flight from Honolulu to Los Angeles died today in a hospital, authorities said.

Marjorie Fayette, of suburban Huntington Beach, was admitted with a broken neck. She was the most seriously hurt of the four women hospitalized after the incident Tuesday night.

Passengers aboard the TWA jetliner said the craft went into violent up-and-down motions that tossed several passengers and stewardesses between the cabin's ceiling and floor. Those who remained buckled in their seats were not seriously injured, officials said.

Ford Engineer Held in Theft, Sale Of Secret Data to Lisbon Firm

DETROIT, Aug. 30 (AP).—A Ford Motor Co. engineer was arrested today on charges of stealing a secret glass-making process from Ford and selling the data for \$250,000 to a Portuguese firm.

John C. Akfirat, 39, a senior engineer in the Glass Division at Ford, was arrested by FBI agents while at work, according to officials.

Agents said Mr. Akfirat was selling stolen data to the Companhia Vidreira Nacional (Covina) manufacturing firm in Lisbon.

Officials said Mr. Akfirat also was employed by Covina in the building of a European facility for the manufacture of glass products.

Nell Welch, special agent in charge of the FBI in Detroit, said the alleged industrial espionage plan was discovered recently by Ford, which alerted the FBI.

Mr. Welch said his agents learned that Mr. Akfirat was removing highly classified technological data from various Ford facilities in suburban Dearborn and that he was planning to take the secrets to Lisbon.

Ford said the data concerned its "float-glass process," a manufacturing technique the company said was used in a variety of products.

Navy Plans Space Research With Old Minuteman-I Stages

By Marvin Miles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—The feasibility of converting phased-out Minuteman-I missile stages into "sounding" rockets for X-ray astronomy research will be determined next week with a test flight from San Nicolas Island off the Southern California coast.

Sounding rockets, which carry scientific payloads to high altitudes for brief experiments at low cost, continue to play an important role in space research and their use should increase, experts say.

Instruments aboard the new sounders, called Arias, will be used by Naval Research Laboratory scientists to determine the ultraviolet background levels of stars from above the earth's atmosphere.

The atmosphere's ozone layer at about 100,000 feet absorbs ultraviolet rays emitted by the stars, preventing such studies from the earth's surface.

Rather than destroy Minuteman-I missiles, which are being replaced with Minuteman-2 and 3 types, the Air Force offered the leftover first and second stages to the naval laboratory and other government research agencies.

The naval laboratory received 62 of the surplus rockets and has asked for options on others that may be available.

Two Bonn Jets Crash Near Base in Arizona

LIKE AIR FORCE BASE, Arizona, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Two West German Air Force F-104 planes crashed in the desert near here yesterday, the Air Force said.

It said one of the pilots was found dead and the other was missing.

The Air Force did not say whether there may have been a collision in flight or if the missing pilot had parachuted from his plane.

West German Air Force pilots train here because of the space and climate limitations on jet fighters in Germany.



PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION—Mexican President Luis Echeverria (center, glasses) visiting earthquake-shattered Orizaba Wednesday during a helicopter tour of area.

Wide-Ranging Defense-Policy Talk

Schlesinger Assails as 'Bunk' Foes' Views of Arms Budget

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger today assailed as "a lot of bunk" the notion that defense expenditures of \$79 billion this year are draining funds from other federal programs.

Claiming that the Pentagon has suffered huge purchasing-power cutbacks since 1969, Mr. Schlesinger, who took office two months ago, launched his strongest attack on what he called "phosphorus and obfuscation" in Congress and elsewhere among those who would cut the military budget further.

With this year's defense budget heading for final action by a largely anti-administration Congress in coming weeks, Mr. Schlesinger described the Soviet Union as still having "a mailed fist encased in the velvet glove of détente."

Mr. Schlesinger, talking with reporters at a breakfast meeting, also attacked what he called "this mindless tendency to dismantle our forces in Europe" because of a backlash in Congress and elsewhere over the war in Vietnam.

"The existence of détente has not affected Soviet behavior at all," Mr. Schlesinger maintained. He said that the Soviet military budget continues to rise about 5 percent annually and "they see no conflict between an atmosphere of détente and improving their active forces. Democratic societies do not necessarily respond this way and historically have not stood this test very well."

"Different Atmosphere" "In the late 1940s and 1950s," he went on, under a "Stalinist battering ram" with which the Russians went "overly and impulsively threatening the Western world," the United States held up well. "Now we have a different atmosphere," he said, "and the critical question is whether a democracy can stand up as well within this type of circumstance."

Mr. Schlesinger also made these points: • He hopes that continuing shortages in Army recruiting for an all-volunteer force are just "transitory." But if "it goes on month after month with shortfalls and we see a persistent pattern over a period, then we would just have to come to a very reluctant conclusion" to ask Congress for authority to restore the draft. That would come, he said, only "after an extended period of time and after working everyone's tail off."

• If the Russians believed their "total relationship" with the United States "would be benefited by a serious discussion of force reductions in Europe, such discussions, which open Oct. 30, could lead to significant reductions of troops on both sides."

Mr. Schlesinger said U.S. policy was still to seek a "balanced" reduction, which has always implied a larger Soviet withdrawal to balance the smaller U.S. forces and the greater distance from the United States would withdraw, across the Atlantic, as opposed to Soviet troop withdrawal back across Eastern Europe to Russia.

In response to a question, however, Mr. Schlesinger said "it is possible" that the United States might not insist on an unequal percentage cut to offset these factors. He pointed out that "the Soviets have lesser transportation capabilities than the U.S. and they still have to come a significant distance."

• On recently disclosed failures in a number of operational tests of Poseidon submarine-launched missiles, he still had more checking to do but that "right now [the situation] seems to be more serious in a numerical sense than is actually the case." He said

Czechs Keep Ban

VIENNA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak authorities have decided against lifting a four-month-old ban on road traffic from Austria imposed because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. It was announced here today. Two new outbreaks of the disease were confirmed last week-end.

Unsafe Homes Levelled After Mexico Quake

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (AP).—Demolition crews were leveling thousands of unsafe buildings in central Mexico today as other workers searched for more bodies in the ruins left by the earthquake Tuesday.

Nearly 500 bodies had been recovered, and officials predicted the death toll might reach 1,000 in the 300-square-mile area of Puebla and Vera Cruz States.

President Luis Echeverria toured part of the area by bus yesterday and ordered the demolition of some 10,000 buildings still standing, but considered unsafe, in more than 50 towns.

Alfonso Tabares, director of the government's Housing Development Institute, said prefabricated houses would be provided within 15 days for the homeless.

A Red Cross spokesman said in Ciudad Serdan, one of the towns that suffered most, that 60 percent of the 25,000 inhabitants were homeless and had gone to relatives in other towns.

Disasters to the South BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 30 (AP).—Two earthquakes jolted major portions of Colombia today, damaging churches, homes and office buildings. Forty persons were killed in a Venezuela mudslide unrelated to the quake, officials said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties resulting from the quakes, which centered in eastern Colombia, near the border with Venezuela.

The mudslide took its heavy toll in a Caracas slum. The hillside, covered with tin shacks, had been softened by heavy rains last night. Rescue workers estimated that 50 homes inhabited by poor migrant workers from Venezuela's interior states were swept away or buried.

Fischer to Play in Europe, May Meet Spassky Again

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Bobby Fischer, the chess champion of the world, is planning a series of exhibition and simultaneous matches in Europe early next year, and may even have a return match with Boris Spassky, Stanley Rader, Mr. Fischer's attorney, said yesterday in Los Angeles.

It was just a year ago that Mr. Fischer won the championship from Mr. Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland. But on his return to the United States, the mysterious, temperamental Fischer dropped out of sight.

Reports recently had him in Denver and it was rumored that he was going through a psychological crisis. Very few of his friends were in touch with him and there was a growing feeling in the chess community that he never would play chess again.

Mr. Rader said that the champion, contrary to rumor, was vigorous and healthy. "He still thinks no one can beat him," Mr. Rader added.

The attorney will be leaving for Europe on Sunday to arrange for two simultaneous exhibitions and a match in which Mr. Fischer will play the entire Dutch Olympic chess team. Mr. Fischer will receive \$50,000 for the exhibitions and \$10,000 for the Dutch match.

In addition, Mr. Rader will attempt to book a playing tour of Eastern Europe, where Mr. Fischer is extremely popular. That would include appearances in Russia. A tour of South America is also being considered.

In the past, Mr. Fischer has had strong disagreements with the Russian chess federation and its players. He has accused the Russians of "cheating," of throwing games and of arranging draws in advance. The Russians denied this and called Mr. Fischer a money-mad specimen of capitalist culture. In turn, he said that he would never play chess in Russia.

But Mr. Fischer has become a hero in Russia. Mr. Rader said he was working on negotiations for a Fischer-Spassky match, the winner to get \$1 million, the loser to get between \$150,000 and



Bobby Fischer.

\$200,000. In addition, both players would share equally in ancillary rights, including television.

"We have reason to believe that the Russians are interested," Mr. Rader said. "Certainly Spassky will be."

The money for a Fischer-Spassky rematch and the Fischer exhibitions will be put up by various promoters, Mr. Rader said. It is no secret that the International Hilton in Las Vegas offered Mr. Fischer \$1.4 million earlier this year for a Spassky match.

"Bobby has also given the go-ahead on commercial ventures," Mr. Rader said. "These will be consistent with his position as the world's champion and with his moral standards. Bobby will be involved with books, records, teaching materials, chess sets and the like."

On his return from Reykjavik last year, Mr. Fischer could have signed endorsements and capitalized on his fame to an extent valued at more than \$2.5 million, according to one of his lawyers.

Mr. Fischer, however, signed nothing at that time. "He is very conscious of his position as chess champion of the world," Mr. Rader said. "He wants to do only those things that are good for chess."

U.S. Test of Incentives

Will to Work Is Not Reduced In Study of Subsidies to Poor

By William Chapman

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (WP).—Giving cash to poor families does not reduce their incentive to work, a government-sponsored testing of the negative income tax idea has shown.

The four-year study, the largest of its kind, showed that generally the recipients of unrestricted cash subsidies worked as often and earned as much as others who did not receive the money.

The study indicated also that the negative income tax may have two positive advantages. The first results, still tentative, found blacks substantially raising their income. And the younger, better-educated poor were inclined to shop around and get better jobs paying higher wages.

However, the experiment produced no evidence that those who received the money were socially or psychologically better off than those who did not. For example, they emerged from the experiment with no greater self-esteem or self-confidence than a similar group of the poor who were not subsidized.

These initial results of a study conducted in New Jersey and Pennsylvania were disclosed Monday at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association by a team of University of Wisconsin researchers who conducted the experiment for the Office of Economic Opportunity. The final conclusions are to be published this winter.

They could have an influence on the debate about welfare reform, currently in Washington since the administration's income-maintenance plan—similar to the type reported on here today—died in Congress last year.

A major objection to all such guaranteed income plans has been the assumption that if given money to live on the poor would simply accept the dole and quit working or cease looking for work.

The conclusions reported here showed there is no broadscale change in work incentives. "Overall, it doesn't change work incentives at all," said David Elish, a University of Wisconsin study director who presented the findings. The negative income tax simply improves their level of life because it provides them with more money.

Beyond that general conclusion there were different patterns for different groups. Women did show a tendency to quit their jobs and return to their homes. Elderly men were apt to change to easier jobs requiring fewer hours of work. And those with poor health were inclined to stop working and live off the government's support.

There were offset by evidence of added work incentives among other groups, particularly the young, and relatively educated, the healthy and apparently the blacks. Persons in these groups were inclined to work more steadily, to seek and get better jobs, and to increase their earnings.

The project covered 1,577 poor families—135 of them receiving the supplements, the rest receiving no supplements. The recipients were guaranteed incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 for a family of four. They and the families not receiving the supplements were interviewed periodically to determine how work habits, earning power, and a broad range of psychological traits changed during the experiment.

The most revealing change was noted among young, relatively well-educated males, who showed a marked inclination to abandon low-paying jobs and seek better ones.

A typical example, said Mr. Rader, was that the recipients of the supplements were interviewed periodically to determine how work habits, earning power, and a broad range of psychological traits changed during the experiment.

The money for a Fischer-Spassky rematch and the Fischer exhibitions will be put up by various promoters, Mr. Rader said. It is no secret that the International Hilton in Las Vegas offered Mr. Fischer \$1.4 million earlier this year for a Spassky match.

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Iron Deficiency Laid to Fewer Iron Pots, Pans

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Technology has brought about nonstick pots and pans, but it may also have brought a significant health problem.

Dr. Paul Saltman of the University of California-San Diego, said yesterday that 15 or 20 percent of the U.S. population suffers from some degree of iron deficiency.

"This is not trivial," Dr. Saltman said. "When you become anemic, your resistance to infection goes way, way down. People who are anemic are far more prone to infectious diseases, colds, viruses, bacterial infections and such."

One problem, he said, was that iron pots and pans, no longer in use, had provided about half of each individual's iron supply.

"It's remarkable how technology has given us the stickless Teflon or the light aluminum frying pan and has taken away this normal source of dietary [iron] intake," Dr. Saltman said.

U.S. Court Holds American As Illegal Agent for Zambia

By William Elsen and Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—A 48-year-old American, charged Monday night by the FBI with acting as an illegal agent for the government of Zambia, was ordered held in lieu of \$50,000 bail here yesterday.

In setting the amount, U.S. Magistrate Jean Dwyer rejected one attempt by government attorneys to have the accused, Marshall Soghoian, held without bond for 72 hours and another to have bond fixed at \$500,000.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Harold J. Sullivan said the government based its unusual request on evidence that Mr. Soghoian "has access to virtually unlimited amounts of cash."

Mr. Sullivan said that investigators discovered in Mr. Soghoian's hotel room a check he allegedly cashed this month for \$270,000, and yesterday, found in Mr. Soghoian's safe deposit box a cashier's check for \$190,000.

Prosecutors said that the defendant often carried as much as \$30,000 in cash. Recently, they added, he had traveled to various points in the world—sometimes chartering aircraft for cash—on behalf of Zambia.

The FBI also charged Mr. Soghoian with possession of an illegal electronic listening device, described by the FBI laboratory as a small transmitter designed to operate on household electrical current and to be concealed in a wall socket. The device can pick up and transmit conversations within a 30-foot radius, the FBI said.

Mr. Sullivan said that evidence seized Monday night in a search of Mr. Soghoian's two rooms at a hotel indicated "potential" violations of U.S. espionage statutes.

Joshua Siyolwe, charged of affairs for the Zambian Embassy, said yesterday that Mr. Soghoian was not a diplomat or consular official or attaché of Zambia, the FBI said, and is not immune from prosecution. He has worked for the African country about four years, Mr. Siyolwe said.

Mr. Siyolwe denied knowledge of what type of equipment Mr. Soghoian allegedly purchased for Zambia.

"He bought things of a general and unclassified nature. I don't know about anything electronic. It was some machinery. It's just something I don't know everything about," said Mr. Siyolwe, who is the ranking embassy official while Ambassador Eugene Gosciniak is in Zambia.

Swedish Convict Arrested in U.S.

HONOLULU, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Karl Robert Hansson, mistakenly identified as the man holding four hostages in a Stockholm bank last week, was arrested yesterday on a charge of illegal re-entry into the United States.

Hansson, 32, was taken into custody without resistance. The suspect arrived here Aug. 20, about six weeks after he said he escaped from a prison in Sweden where he was serving time for bank robbery.

Sweden asked U.S. authorities Monday to extradite Hansson to Sweden if he was captured in the United States. Hansson is married to a Honolulu woman.

'Japantown' Buys San Francisco Land

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 30 (AP).—The Nihon machi (Japantown) Development Corp. has purchased nine parcels of land from the city for a \$6.5-million building complex to be a major feature of Japantown.

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency concluded the land sale Tuesday for the complex, that will include offices, apartments, stores, restaurants and a hotel.

Misdemeanor Laid to Uncle of Soap Box Victor

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 30 (AP).—A misdemeanor charge was filed yesterday against the uncle of the boy who won the 1973 Soap Box Derby but was disqualified for using a magnetic speed device on his race car.

Robert Lange Jr. was charged with encouraging a minor to violate state law. The action was taken by the Boulder County district attorney, Alex Hunter.

Mr. Hunter's brief said Mr. Lange encouraged the boy to violate a Colorado law, theft by deception, and an Ohio law, larceny by trick.

Mr. Lange said in a letter to the sponsors of the race that he advised his nephew, James Groen, 14, to install an electromagnetic in the nose of his gravity-powered racer.

Young Groen's racer was disqualified from the Akron, Ohio, race after derby officials discovered the device, which violated racing rules.

In the six-page letter Mr. Lange stated that he advised his nephew to install the electromagnetic in the nose of "professionally built cars and against cars which would be in violation of the official rules."

Mr. Hunter said he is continuing to investigate the 1972 derby, when it was won by Mr. Lange's son, Robert Lange Jr. Mr. Lange said his son's car did not have a magnetic speed device.

Ricci Firm Robbed PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Two armed men held up the Ricci Ricci fashion house here today and took 240,000 francs, the staff's monthly salary, police said.



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FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

The Compelling Force

The judicial statesmanship which District Court Judge John J. Sirica has demonstrated throughout his connection with the Watergate case was made explicit in his treatment of the subpoena requiring President Nixon to produce the White House tapes. Judge Sirica's ruling and the opinion that accompanied it showed a clear knowledge of the roots and the realities of the American system of government.

Faced with a conflict between the legitimate protection of presidential privacy and the need for evidence in criminal proceedings, between presidential privilege and the obligations of the bench, Judge Sirica wisely chose "to walk the middle ground." He issued a subpoena for the tapes, to be delivered to him in camera, to determine whether, in whole or in part, they might serve justice without impairing other national interests, including the proper exercise of presidential authority.

This is a practical solution for the practical questions raised by Mr. Nixon in refusing the tapes to the grand jury and the Senate investigating committee. It does, on the other hand, decide in favor of the courts the question raised by Mr. Nixon's lawyers concerning the President's freedom from "compulsory process from the courts." This issue Mr. Nixon could have avoided had he, as President, proposed a compromise similar to that put forward by Judge Sirica (and by the committee).

As the judge quoted in his opinion, courts have held that the Constitution contemplates the integration of the dispersed powers granted the executive, judiciary and legisla-

ture "into a workable government" enjoining "separateness but interdependence, autonomy but reciprocity." This requires that differences not be pressed to the extremes that logic or the letter of the law might seem to permit.

Thus, it might be unfortunate if any district judge could follow Judge Sirica's course, under any future circumstances. But is the only alternative to accept formally and openly the contention of Mr. Nixon's counsel that the President is completely free from judicial compulsion? That is at least equally dangerous for the future of the republic.

It is still possible to avert the kind of clash that would either leave presidential confidentiality in the hands of the lower courts, or preserve it, by legal decision or by a presidential refusal to abide by such a decision, in a kind of monarchical deep freeze, on the assumption that the President, like the king, can do no wrong. There could be a special panel appointed, that would recognize this as a special case, to study the tapes in the manner Judge Sirica has suggested, without establishing permanent precedents liable to abuse.

Judge Sirica warns, in his opinion, that the courts should remember their authority is a trust. President Nixon must remind himself of the compelling force of the same awesome aspect of his office. His supporters have accused Congress and the courts of pressing an offensive against the presidency. The Nixon defense is being carried to theoretical extremes in which victory for either side would distort the purposes and practices of American law and government.

Power in Peking

At the Ninth Chinese Communist Party Congress in 1969, Lin Biao was officially designated as future successor to Mao Tse-tung. At the party's Tenth Congress, held secretly in the last few days, Lin was expelled from the party and denounced as a "bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor." No reference was made to earlier private statements by high Peking leaders that Lin died a year ago when the plane in which he was allegedly fleeing from China crashed in Mongolia.

This month's congress also unveiled a second primary villain in the Maoist version of recent Chinese history: Chen Po-ta, once Mao's secretary and ghost writer but now described as a "principal member of the Lin Biao anti-party clique, anti-Communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyist, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist."

This language, so reminiscent of Stalin's diatribes against Leon Trotsky and other defeated opponents, provides a useful reminder of how bitter and deadly the power struggle has been—and apparently continues to be—at the apex of the Peking power pyramid. For the moment Mao remains very much the symbolic leader and Premier Chou En-lai seems to be the man in actual charge of day-to-day operations. Superficially, at least, their power was confirmed at

the new congress where Mao presided and Chou delivered the key political report.

But the congress was the shortest in Chinese Communist history; it took place in deepest secrecy; the impression is inescapable that what took place was pro forma, with no opportunity for genuine debate or for ventilations of China's many internal tensions. Even the alleged unanimity of the congress's decisions will inevitably be questioned in view of the secret, even stealthy, way the meeting was conducted.

This curious manner of conducting the Chinese Communist party's most important business is bound to encourage speculation in Moscow about possible weakness in the position of Mao and Chou—speculation that might result in dangerous international adventures.

Both Mao and Chou are of advanced age. What is most glaringly missing from the official account of this strange Chinese congress is unambiguous evidence that adequate arrangements have been made for the orderly transfer of power to a new generation when these two remarkable rulers of China pass from the scene. The absence of such evidence encourages questions about the continued existence of a stable, unified China ruled from one center. The real puzzle is why no effort was made to reassure the outside world on this key issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

One Nation Divisible

The merger of Egypt and Libya announced in Cairo Wednesday falls far short of the instant union sought by Libya's zealous young leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi.

Plans for an assembly to draw up a constitution for the new state appear more in line with the gradual approach favored by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. If past Egyptian-Libyan negotiations over the details of merger are any guide, the work of the constituent assembly may drag on for many months, if not years, without achieving substantive results.

Although the prospect of tapping Libya's enormous oil wealth must remain tempting to Cairo, it has grown increasingly wary of Colonel Qadhafi. Sophisticated Egyptians are repelled by the colonel's Islamic fundamentalism. They want no part of the "cultural

revolution" he has imposed on Libya and advocates for Egypt. Moreover, President Sadat appears to have found an alternative source of financial and other support in his close new relationship with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, no fan of Qadhafi.

Despite Egypt's waning interest and Sadat's caution, however, the Libyan leader may have gained a toehold on the Cairo base he has long coveted through his still undefined role in a new, unified political command. It is not unlikely that he will attempt to use this platform to project his messianic message to a wider Arab audience. The effect would be to exacerbate divisions throughout the Arab world and to provoke a quarrel that would doom the Egyptian-Libyan merger before it has a chance to jell.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

On Saudi Arabia's Oil

The significance of the reported Saudi decision to slow increases in oil production is not so much in any immediate effect it might have on supplies as in the fact that it could very well herald the first-ever concerted effort by the Arab countries to use oil as a political weapon in the conflict with

Israel. Amazing as it might seem this has never yet been seriously attempted, partly because, as Nasser was credited with having remarked, you cannot eat oil. Things are now rather different since the Western world is much shorter of oil than it was and most oil-producing Middle East countries have far more cash than they had.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1898

PARIS—What a diversion this elbow, feet-on-the-table, chicken-bone-picking-with-both-hands-plus-elbows-again, finger-bowl-spitting, appearing-dishes-with-one's-fork-question is. I know a man who sits with a can of tobacco on one side of his chest. Since I arrived in Hamburg I have seen only seven people put their feet on the table while eating. I love to see feet on the table, but certainly not a man's. (from a letter to the editor)

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1923

CHICAGO—Mrs. Rose Simz is in a cell in a police station here because she shot her 10-year-old son in the neck and he is hovering between life and death. She claims that she shot him "for the good of his soul" because he would not work but loafed all the time. When he came home at six o'clock in the morning, the mother said, she tried to make him clean up and go to school for work, but he laughed and prepared to go to bed. So she got a revolver and pointed it at him. It fired.



It's More Comfortable and Sure as Hell More Profitable.

Soviet Dissidence and Détente

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—For nearly two years, the Soviet Union's political police have been trying to stamp out the last remnants of active intellectual opposition to the regime. Much of their work proceeded quietly and efficiently. But in the last few weeks a remarkable coincidence of events has put the Soviet's campaign against dissidence at the center of international attention, vividly revealing one of the weak links in the new system of détente that East and West are jointly building.

Just during August, the Soviet image has suffered these embarrassments. Outbursts of apparently official anti-Semitism at the World University Games in Moscow; bitter denunciations of the Soviet system by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, probably the single best known Soviet citizen in the outside world; defiant public statements from Andrei D. Sakharov, principal developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb and another nonconformist intellectual whose fame assures wide publicity for his statements; international protests against the new three-year labor camp sentence for writer Andrei Amalrik and unfavorable publicity associated with the sudden removal of Soviet citizenship from Zhores A. Medvedev, an internationally known biologist.

A political trial in Moscow this week, which the Soviets are deliberately publicizing, has also drawn international attention to the campaign against dissidence.

Internal Affairs

Each of these events is tied to the security forces' attempts to wipe out the active dissidents, a campaign which the Soviets regard as an internal matter.

"The state has the right to defend itself," one of the Soviet Union's senior law officers told Andrei Sakharov a fortnight ago, a message that Soviet officials repeat in private conversations with foreigners. "We have our own customs and traditions, and our own way of dealing with troublemakers, they say, and foreigners have no right to question us about them."

Yet foreigners do question them, and the Soviet authorities have recognized the connection between their domestic policies and international détente. The connection is acknowledged in Soviet replies to foreign critics.

For example, in response to numerous documented accusations that Soviet mental hospitals are used for the forcible treatment of dissidents, the government news agency Tass recently carried an interview with a Soviet professor of psychiatry. Disputing foreign criticisms, the professor said that "hired anti-Soviets obligingly spread these lies to please the circles which are interested in poisoning the international atmosphere and in preventing further détente."

Such comments represent a recognition that dissidents can be hindered if foreigners object to aspects (real or imagined) of Soviet internal policy.

In recent days the Soviets have mounted a propaganda offensive to respond to their critics. The responses, like that of the professor of psychiatry, often consist primarily of attacks on the accusers.

Another common response is a blanket denial. For instance, Tass simply denied that there were any displays of anti-Semitism at the university games, though

these outbursts were witnessed by numerous foreigners, and one act was photographed.

Another form of reply is to blame manifestations of domestic dissidence on foreigners. This line emerged from the political trial of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Khrushin this week.

The speed and strength of recent Soviet replies to foreign and domestic critics confirm that their criticism is taken seriously. The question remains how the Soviets will respond to it.

Ideology

The current leadership has shown an unprecedented willingness to react constructively to some foreign pressure. The best example of this is the decision to allow thousands of Soviet Jews to emigrate, a decision that would have been inconceivable without foreign pressure.

Yet the same leadership has decided that relaxation of tensions with the West must be accompanied by the strictest ideological orthodoxy at home (a decision that has led to the crackdown on dissidents).

There are hints of a dispute inside the leadership on ideological issues. Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party, said in a speech this month that he welcomed a free exchange of people and ideas with the West because this would win "more supporters for the ideas of scientific Communism."

This confident approach to a sensitive subject has not appeared in any other official Soviet statement before or after Brezhnev's speech. A few days after he spoke, Pravda published an authoritative article ignoring Brezhnev's formulation and re-emphasizing the familiar Soviet position that any exchanges of people and ideas must respect the laws and customs of all countries—meaning specifically censorship in the Soviet Union.

Whether these clues indicate a debate or two sides of the same coin isn't known. Discussions about vague notions like the free exchange of people and ideas can't cover the difficult, specific problems the Soviet leaders now face. The most obvious of these is what to do with two world-famous Soviet citizens, Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov, whose statements command enormous attention.

Are they to be stamped out too? Or would the outcry abroad that would certainly follow any repression of them jeopardize more important causes, like the détente policy? Is that policy already threatened by Western reaction to the suppression of nonconformists in the Soviet Union?

The Soviets may feel that they can, in the Washington phrase, tough it out. The Western countries may well decide that it is preferable to acquiesce to Soviet domestic policies and sacrifice the tiny handful of dissidents, if trying to defend them would jeopardize the new and favorable international atmosphere.

Moreover, even the most indignant Westerners can have trouble finding ways to pressure Moscow. One astute Westerner has asked, "What are they going to do, say we won't sell you our computers unless you release Andrei Amalrik?" That doesn't sound like a very plausible formula.

Nor, if the West is trying to judge the Soviet Union out of its historic isolation, is it neces-

sarily desirable to pressure the country's leaders to change their historic attitude toward nonconformists at the same time.

The Soviet word for dissidents translates literally as "those who think differently." Differently from what? That question hasn't been asked in Russia for years, neither under the czars nor under their successors.

U.S. and Israel

J. W. Anderson's column of Aug. 31 in the IHT left me dumfounded.

I realize that the state of Israel has a right to exist and that American foreign policy has been a staunch supporter of its own national interests. But how much more must the American people be asked to suffer to support Israeli interests?

Mr. Anderson criticizes the Saudi Arabian government for attempting to use its oil reserves as a lever on American foreign policy. Why should this astound Mr. Anderson? Haven't the Israelis, as well as other governments, used various forms of influence on the American government in their favor? Perhaps no other government has been so successful in this regard as the Israelis.

Now Mr. Anderson has come up with a new idea to support Israeli interests. In order not to give in to the lobbying activities of the Saudi government and to continue to give American support to Israel, he asks the American taxpayer to cut back on his consumption of gasoline and to agree to pay a tax of five cents a gallon more for this pleasure.

Doesn't Mr. Anderson think that this is going a bit far in supporting Israeli interests? When will American opinion molders realize that the American public does not equate Israeli national interests with those of the United States and far less is it willing to sacrifice its own interests for the sake of the Israeli state.

J. WILLIAM BRIDGESTON, Athens.

'Good News'

I was quite interested in James Reston's "Finally a Little Good News" (IHT, Aug. 29-30). In this article he expresses the view that the reshuffled Nixon cabinet and staff are bringing "new attitudes" to their work. "Most of the new key cabinet members," says Mr. Reston, "are showing a new independence, and this is an important lesson."

Is this really such a new development? Surely, if one is to believe Mr. Nixon, his previous set of aides were equally independent. Messrs. Mitchell, Magruder, et al. had so much freedom of action that they were able to undertake burglaries and to authorize the spending of vast sums of campaign funds—without once bringing information of their activities into the Oval Office.

Mr. Reston's article indirectly points out the real tragedy of the present situation: the leadership vacuum in the White House. The ship of state does not need more enterprising, more independent lieutenants; what is really want-

A Proposal to Achieve U.S. National Unity

By E. Ernest Goldstein

PARIS—America faces an unprecedented crisis of confidence in its President and in his administration's ability to govern and to lead. It is also a constitutional crisis, for the framers of the Constitution never envisaged the situation now created as a result of the illegal activity, known as Watergate and the White House Horrors, carried on by the closest advisers of the President of the United States. Impeachment within the context of the domestic and world situation would because of its nature be a counter-productive procedure whose adverse consequences cannot be overestimated.

Although the polls show that a preponderant majority of voters believe that President Nixon committed or condoned criminal acts, neither the people nor the Congress wish to risk the searing ordeal of impeachment. Thus we have a constitutional crisis for which there is no solution.

It is highly unlikely that the present administration can govern effectively during the next three years. The domestic economy already clearly reflects the paralysis of authority. Observers of the foreign scene readily discern the erosion of U.S. credibility with both friendly and unfriendly powers.

The impotence of the administration will become even more evident and more disastrous as awareness of the real issue of Watergate evolves. The issue is not what President Nixon knew or did.

The issue of Watergate is what manner of man is Richard Nixon that he surrounded himself with Janissaries, not advisers, whose concepts of law and order and of right and wrong are redolent and reminiscent of Boris and Himmeler.

Presidents of the United States have from time to time had their trust betrayed by an adviser or cabinet member. The Sherman Adams and the Bobby Bakers are the exception. Never before today has the exception become the rule. Never before has loyalty to country and to its laws been supplanted by loyalty to a man and to his maintenance in power at any cost.

In other parliamentary democracies lack of confidence in an administration leads to replacement by swift procedures less harrowing than impeachment. The administration thereafter

constituted in time of crisis is often a government of national unity whose function is to restore confidence at home and abroad by providing leadership that rises above partisan advantage.

President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew have it in their power to give America a government of national unity by a series of resignations permitting a new President and a new Vice-President to be named with the approval of both houses of Congress. Any other course of action will do the country and its allies irreparable harm.

The new President and Vice-President should be chosen from the ranks of men who have previously been elected to high offices of trust: governors, senators or representatives.

Bipartisan

The new President should be a Republican and the new Vice-President a Democrat.

The men chosen should have already demonstrated not only honesty and integrity, but also a proven faith in our political system and in an open society.

There are men of suitable who fit these qualifications. At first glance one could imagine a presidential list with such names as: former Chief Justice Earl Warren, Minority Leader Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Possible Vice-Presidents include: Speaker of the House Carl Albert, Texas Congressman Judd Gregg, House Whip Thomas O'Neill, and Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills. These are but examples.

There remains the key question—how can one persuade President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew that they must give way to a government of national unity. There is no magic formula.

Open discussion of the need and evidence of overwhelming popular support for the renewal of the strength of the presidency must inevitably find a response from the present administration. In the final analysis the patriotism of President Nixon and of Vice-President Agnew must respond to the voice of the people. Thereafter, the people will rally around a government of national unity and rebuild the institutions, the relationships and the economy of the United States.

Mr. Goldstein is a former special assistant to President Johnson.

Letters

ed is a captain who can really and truly take the helm.

KENNETH NEILL, Ballycastle, Eire.

Marijuana

The person with the "Drug Plea" (IHT, Aug. 18) does not see that the danger of "even" marijuana lies in his pathetic remark. "In fact, it (marijuana) does nothing except alter the consciousness, for a few hours, of the person who uses it."

Isn't there someone who can simply and clearly enlighten this person and the many like him, or her, as to what can happen to a country, not to mention their children, whose citizens sit around for a few hours every day in a state of stupefaction? Please give him some answers!

G. S. KENNINGTON, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Israeli Policy

So Messrs. Evans and Novak ("Israel Risks Eliminating All Friends," Aug. 28) are horrified by Israel's counter-terrorist policy. They should realize that the major powers in the world have done very little to stop international terrorism.

At the present moment Israel is the only country which is doing anything really effective against it.

The Arab terrorist groups are in fact part of a world-wide extreme left wing showing an increasing international unity, and thus this terrorism may well reach Washington. When it does, Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak will no doubt be asking the U.S. government to take the sort of action that Israel is now taking.

DAVID M. JACOBS, London.

The Angry Press

Underlying many of the "objective" comments directed at President Nixon in editorials and by columnists, there seems to be one simple fact: Many people are very angry at Nixon. This

anger results not only from present circumstances, but from past events in particular, the conduct of the war in Vietnam.

I cannot evaluate whether or not this anger is justified. But I do detect in the press an erosion in their ability to observe objectively and to write dispassionately, especially when it regards Richard Nixon.

A popular pastime in print is to rehash and rediscover and re-expose the personality traits and quirks of our President. The crowning point of this kind of analysis is to repeat over and over that Mr. Nixon has created an atmosphere in the White House. It should be noted that editorials and by columnists who indulge a long-standing antagonism to Mr. Nixon in print.

I am writing this letter because I am angry—angry at the blind spots that inevitably emerge when passions replace objective analysis—especially when this is directed to the highest level of our elected representatives.

WILLIAM GOODMAN, Trondheim, Norway.

Currency Problem

I believe that my experience on a Yugoslav airplane will be of interest to your readers.

Last week I flew from Dubrovnik to Vienna on flight JU 317 of Yugoslavia's official airline. When the passengers received the box-lunch the stewardess was selling beer. I wanted to buy one and pay for it in dinars, the only currency which I had with me. The stewardess refused to accept dinars and insisted on receiving payment in foreign currency.

I have been in the travel trade for the last 30 years and I have been in all parts of the world flying big and small airlines but never encountered a situation when an airline refused to accept payments in currency of its own country.

PETER S. DEICHER, Vienna.

Heath Rejects Amin Request For Loan, Talks in Kampala

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has rejected a request by Ugandan President Idi Amin for a loan and his invitation to go to Kampala for talks, the government said today.

The Foreign Office said that on Aug. 10 President Amin sent a message asking for a British loan that he could use for paying compensation to the estimated 100,000 British subjects he expelled from his Commonwealth realm last fall.

President Amin also said that the question of compensation should be discussed only in a personal meeting with Mr. Heath in Kampala.

No Summit Needed
Mr. Heath's answer, delivered in Kampala yesterday, said that he could not accept the invitation and that there was no need to discuss the compensation ques-

tion at the summit level. Mr. Heath said that the problem could be discussed through diplomatic channels.

His reply also expressed concern over the hardships suffered by the expelled Ugandan Asians and urged that their funds frozen in Uganda be sent to them in their new locations.

The Ugandan Asians, mostly from families of Indian and Pakistani origin, were given a choice between British and Ugandan citizenship when Uganda became independent of Britain a decade ago.

By last year, many had become wealthy and held jobs important to the Ugandan economy. President Amin expelled them on charges that they were sabotaging the economy, and black Africans filled their jobs.

Since then, Britain has been pressing President Amin for compensation for the Asians, most of whom resettled in Britain. Many arrived here penniless.

The Foreign Office refused to quote directly from the correspondence between Mr. Heath and President Amin, preferring to paraphrase the messages' contents.

Mr. Heath's reply was delivered to President Amin by John Stewart, Britain's acting high commissioner in Kampala.

It was understood here that President Amin had answered with a new message that he still wanted the loan and again insisted that Mr. Heath should visit Uganda for talks.

"There is no question of a loan to Uganda about compensation," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "Nor has the prime minister changed his mind about going to Kampala."



ANTI-CHOLERA FIGHT—A spray truck shooting disinfectant along a Naples street yesterday as the city took emergency measures against an outbreak of cholera.

Takes Urgent Steps as Tourists Flee

Italy Calls Cholera Crisis Under Control

From Wire Dispatches
NAPLES, Aug. 30.—Tourists departed by the hundreds, health officials dispensed free vaccine and trucks sprayed disinfectant along streets and squares here today in the growing scare of a cholera outbreak.

Seven persons have died and 121 have been hospitalized in the Naples area, 30 of them with cholera and the others with suspected cholera or severe gastrointestinal disorders, a health

Ministry spokesman said. But he said laboratory tests and clinical examinations ruled out suspected cholera outbreaks in Rome and as far north as Milan.

The spokesman added: "The cholera cases are identified and under control."

However, health officials issued instructions to all doctors to report any unusual stomach disorders as far north as Rome, and Tyrrhenian seaside resorts prepared emergency sanitation measures to insure that the disease does not spread.

The Ministry of Health has sent 200,000 doses of anti-cholera serum to doctors all over the country, 90,000 of them to Naples. The tourist association in Naples said some areas reported cancellations of up to 70 and 80 percent of Americans, English, German and French tourists for hotels and group bookings.

"As soon as they arrive, they cancel their reservations and leave again," one tourist official said.

Countries visited by travelers from Italy may demand that they be vaccinated before entering. Vaccination is not compulsory, but those refusing to be vaccinated risk being refused entry.

Three of the dead from the outbreak were buried today in zinc coffins in special disinfectant-lined graves apart from the cemeteries.

Hundreds of Neapolitans lined up at health stations for free injections of anti-cholera vaccine. Fruit stands in Naples sold out their stocks of lemons. There were reports of a budding black market charging up to 3,000 lire (\$5).

Lemon is said to be effective against cholera. Neapolitans squeeze it on fruit vegetables and dishes or drink its juice since the cholera virus, according to doctors, cannot live in the citric acid abundant in lemons.

North of Naples, in the province of Frosinone, medical authorities provided vaccinations for persons exposed to possible contagion, and increased the amount of chlorine in the two aqueducts providing drinking water for the 81 communes in the province.

Sixty trucks sprayed liquid disinfectant around major squares

Peron's Assets Are Restored By Legislature

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Congress approved yesterday a law returning to former President Juan D. Peron all the financial assets he lost after he was overthrown in a 1955 military coup.

At the peak of his 1946-1955 presidencies, Mr. Peron owned a chain of newspapers, all the radio stations in Buenos Aires; a number of homes and other unknown assets.

It was not immediately clear what effect the decree, passed by the Senate Aug. 1, would have on present owners of the concerns involved.

Mr. Peron was stripped of his general's rank, his assets were frozen and he was charged with treason, rape and other crimes after he was overthrown. The charges against him were dropped last year by the government of Alejandro Lanusse, and the present government restored to him the rank of lieutenant general.

Mr. Peron's personal wealth has never been publicly assessed but government sources said it is "not inconceivable."

Neumann Is Named U.S. Envoy to Rabat

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon said yesterday that a career diplomat, Robert G. Neumann, will be the new ambassador to Morocco.

Mr. Neumann, 57, currently ambassador to Afghanistan, was named to succeed Stuart W. Rockwell in Rabat. Mr. Rockwell is returning to the State Department for reassignment.

Mr. Neumann was born in Vienna. He formerly taught at the University of California at Los Angeles and served as director of UCLA's Institute of International and Foreign Studies.

In Heavy Fighting Near Phnom Penh

Cambodian Troops Reopen Route 5 to West

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Cambodian government forces today reopened Route 5, Phnom Penh's overland link to the rice-rich western provinces of Battambang, which insurgent forces closed a week ago. Truck convoys began rolling into the capital from Battambang soon after the road was reopened at noon. The enemy blockade was cleared after hard fighting northwest of Phnom Penh.

Phnom Penh's other main supply road, Route 4, leading to the seaport of Kampong Som, remained cut despite government efforts to break through a short distance west of Kampong Speu. Particularly heavy fighting was reported north of the road and 40 miles due west of Phnom Penh at the Prek Thnot Dam, where insurgents made a heavy attack last night. In fighting during the night, government troops lost seven killed and 10 wounded, a spokesman said, and fighting around the dam continued today.

Fighting also continued around the encircled provincial capital at Kampong Cham, 35 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, and Takeo, 40 miles south of the capital, with no apparent major changes except that air traffic resumed today at Kampong Cham airport for the first time in several days.

Red Attacks in Delta

SAIGON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Viet Cong have increased attacks southwest of Saigon in a drive to isolate the Mekong delta and its rice from the South Vietnamese capital, military sources said today.

The sources said the Communist goal is to cut Route 4, the main highway through the delta to Saigon.

The drive now is centering on the districts of Cai Be and Cai Lay, areas of Viet Cong control.

S. Vietnam Rivals In New Dispute

PARIS, Aug. 30 (UPI).—South Vietnam and the Viet Cong today wrangled over Saigon's stance in the current struggle for Phnom Penh.

Rejecting Viet Cong charges that South Vietnam has sent 10,000 soldiers into Cambodia to fight with President Lon Nol's forces, Saigon Vice-Premier Nguyen Van Thieu said: "There is not a single South Vietnamese soldier in that country."

Mr. Thieu spoke at the 24th meeting between the two South Vietnamese sides in their effort to settle the country's political future. The meeting between Mr. Thieu and Viet Cong Minister of State Nguyen Van Thieu lasted two hours at La Celle St. Cloud, near Paris.

In Ding Thuong Province in the northern delta.

The South Vietnamese command said three government soldiers were killed and 30 soldiers and civilians wounded yesterday when the Viet Cong hit the Cai Lay area, 45 miles southwest of Saigon with 120 mortar and artillery rounds.

Viet Cong troops also shelled a militia post two miles from Cai Lay and followed up with a ground attack, killing four militiamen and wounding 11, the command said.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, the command said 39 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers were killed when government troops repulsed ground attacks near Kontum, in the Central

Highlands, in Binh Dinh Province on the central coast, and near Kien Binh, near the Cambodian border.

U.S. Withdrawal

BANGKOK, Aug. 30 (AP).—A squadron of U.S. Marine A-6 fighter-bombers took off from Nam Phong Air Base in northern Thailand today, beginning the withdrawal of part of the last U.S. combat forces in Southeast Asia.

By Saturday, 2,100 Marines and more than 1,400 U.S. Air Force personnel are scheduled to be gone from Nam Phong. The departures this week will leave slightly less than 40,000 American troops with some 500 planes in Thailand.

Iceland, Britain Trade Blame For 'Cod War' Sailor's Death

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—An Icelandic seaman died yesterday in the latest incident of the "cod war" with Britain.

The Icelandic Coast Guard said that Haldor Halldorsson, 32, the second engineer of the gunboat Agfir, was electrocuted while repairing damage caused in his vessel's collision with a British frigate, the Apollo.

The Coast Guard said that his death occurred after the collision and while his vessel was being harried by a British support tug, the Statesman.

It said the engineer was repairing an engine-room hole caused by the collision with the British frigate and a wave sloshed water over him while he was holding a welding rod, which caused his electrocution.

The Coast Guard charged yesterday that the Agfir had been rammed deliberately during the day by the Apollo while within the 50-mile fishing grounds unilaterally proclaimed by Iceland last Sept. 1. Britain has its Navy protecting British fishing vessels within Iceland's disputed fishing territory.

Today's Icelandic announcement of the death said that the Agfir had moved well within the old internationally-recognized 12-mile fishing limit but the Statesman pursued and continued to harry and intimidate the Agfir, Britain's Regret.

In London today, the British government blamed "dangerous seamanship" by the Agfir for the collision with the British frigate. A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was "extremely sorry" to hear that the second engineer of the Agfir had died as an indirect result of the collision with the Apollo.

Here in Reykjavik, the Icelandic Foreign Ministry called

British diplomat Eric Young in for a strong oral protest. But he reportedly rebutted the protest, blaming Icelandic seamanship for the incident.

Talks Set in Bean

BONN, Aug. 30 (AP).—An Icelandic delegation headed by Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson will resume negotiations here next Thursday on Reykjavik's fishing territory dispute with West Germany, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The talks are expected to last up to two days, the spokesman said.

The previous round of talks was held in June.

15 Rats Per Person

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 30 (UPI).—There are 15 rats for every resident of Lima, the Health Ministry said today. With a population of 3.5 million residents, the rats would number 52.5 million. The normal relation of rats to residents would be one to one, the ministry said.

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TEST-TUBE INVESTIGATORS—Prof. Carl Wood (left) and Dr. John Leeton of Melbourne, Australia, who conducted the test-tube fertilization and embryo plant experiment.

Doctors Claim Pregnancy Started

Test-Tube Embryo Lives 9 Days in Woman

MELBOURNE, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—A team of Australian doctors made a 36-year-old woman pregnant for nine days planting a test-tube fertilized embryo in her womb, a university doctor announced here today.

The woman aborted the embryo her nine days.

Prof. Carl Wood of Victoria's Monash University said the embryo, carried out about six days ago, was probably the first of its kind in the world. A team of doctors in London had fertilized an egg in a test-tube but in that case no pregnancy was confirmed.

Prof. John Leeton, who led the special team with Prof. Wood, said: "The pregnancy wasn't very long—but at least it was a pregnancy." He said, "Rejection had been due to one of a number of factors." He said it was likely that a test-tube pregnancy could produce a baby.

The woman who became pregnant by the technique is a farm wife who is unable to have children normally. The embryo is an egg from the woman, fertilized with sperm from her husband, placed in a test tube and three days later planted the embryo in her womb.

New Attempt Planned
Dr. Leeton said the technique would be tried again this fall on a group of three women aged about 40.

The women are now undergoing preliminary tests at the hospital.

Referring to the possible success of such operations, Dr. Wood said: "We are for, far away" from

said: "It could be a short time or many years away before it is successful."

"We just cannot predict how much time or work must go in before we can take the egg right through to birth."

Dr. Wood said the initial success of the pregnancy after the operation was measured by reading hormone secretions.

Leading Sydney specialists greeted news of the results with some skepticism.

The professor of obstetrics at the University of New South Wales, H. M. Carey, and the associate professor of the same subject at Sydney University, J. D. Llewellyn-Jones, both agreed it was necessary to know if there had been any development of the implanted egg to indicate pregnancy had occurred.

"The crucial thing is to recover the egg and see if it had grown to a slightly more advanced stage," Prof. Carey said.

U.S. Researchers Report Gain In Creating Artificial Gene

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP).—Further progress was reported yesterday toward creation of an artificial gene which can function in a living cell.

The report was given at the 166th national meeting of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Kanhiya Lal Agarwal of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Agarwal is a member of a research team headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, professor of biology and chemistry at MIT, who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1968 for genetic research.

The research group in 1970 created the first artificial gene, but it could not function detectably within a living cell because the scientists had not developed a way to incorporate the necessary control signals for its functioning. The work of the group has been supported by more than \$2 million from the National Cancer Institute in the last 15 years.

Dr. Agarwal said that the research team now has made significant progress in incorporating "start and stop" signals in a synthesized gene, the basic unit of all heredity.

Dr. Agarwal would not speculate on possible applications that the research might have to human health or medicine. He said, "We are for, far away" from

curing any diseases with knowledge gained in this research.

Genes control all inherited characteristics in living organisms. In humans, for example, they determine, among other things, such factors as the color of eyes and hair. They are bundled together in packages called chromosomes.

The researchers have synthesized a gene which is a copy of one found in the bacterium Escherichia coli—or E. coli, as it is called.

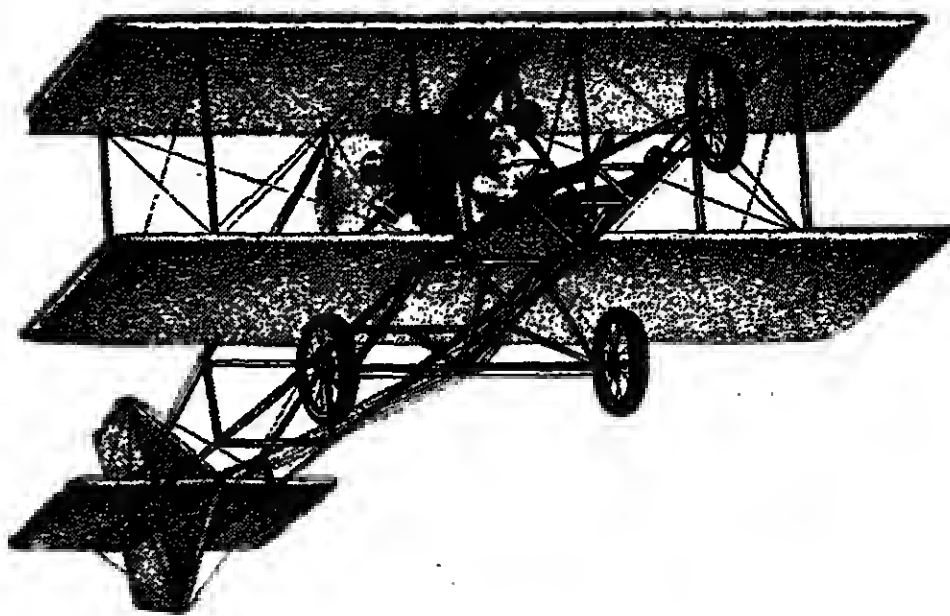
This bacterium commonly is found in the intestines of humans and animals.

Dr. Agarwal reported that work is complete on the synthesis of the 126-unit gene except for those portions which will serve as start and stop signals for the cell in extracting the gene's information.

The scientists are not sure yet what combination of chemicals make a gene issue "orders" altering the cell's structure, thereby determining the cell's function within a living organism. They also are unsure of what chemicals are involved in stopping such biological orders once the gene's job is completed.

Once they determine this, they can attach the proper chemical signals to the end of their artificial gene and introduce it into E. coli to study its function, Dr. Agarwal explained.

The function of the gene will be production of a substance called tyrosine transfer RNA—ribonucleic acid.



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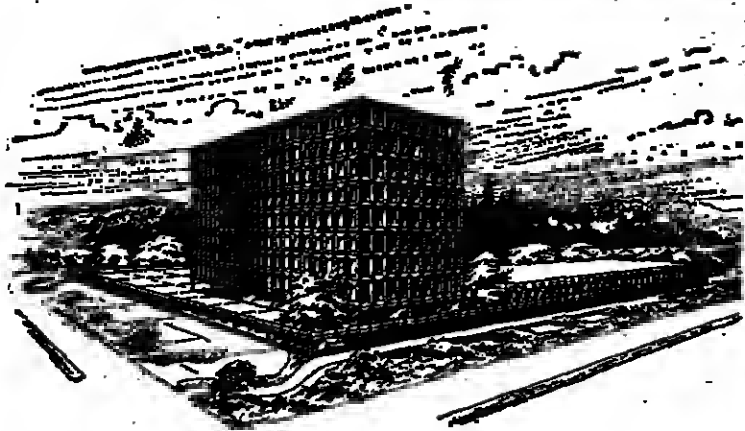
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Yank Durham, 52, Is Dead; Boxing Figure

Managed Joe Frazier, Champion Bob Foster

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Yancy (Yank) Durham, 52, who managed former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier and light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster in many ring battles, died today at Temple University Hospital, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Durham suffered a "stroke of major proportions" on Tuesday at his North Philadelphia home and had been listed in critical condition.

Mr. Durham's family and Mr. Frazier, whom Mr. Durham managed to his March, 1971, victory over Muhammad Ali, were at the onetime welder's bedside when he died.

Mr. Frazier said Mr. Durham, who was married and the father of four children, was "like a father to me."

Mr. Durham, once an amateur middleweight himself, also was managing Mr. Foster and Willie (The Worm) Monroe, a middleweight contender, when he sustained the stroke.

Lady Keyes

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The dowager Lady Keyes, 91, widow of Lord Keyes, the admiral of the fleet who led the World War I raid on the Belgian coastal port of Zeebrugge, died today.

Lord Keyes died in 1946. The couple's eldest son, Lt. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest medal for gallantry, after he was killed leading a raid on German Gen. Erwin Rommel's headquarters in Libya in 1942.

Bullring Collapse In Spain Kills 1, Injures 216

VALLADOLID, Spain, Aug. 30 (UPI).—One person was killed and 216 injured yesterday when a temporary bullring collapsed in the small town of Fresno el Viejo near here, police reported.

Construction experts today examined the supports of the bullring. Police said five of the injured were critically hurt. Unconfirmed Spanish news reports put the toll at "several" dead.

The bullring, a portable structure erected in the village, which is in the province of Old Castile, partly collapsed while a local bullfighter, Antonio de la Cruz, was working the second bull of the evening.

More than 2,000 persons were watching the bullfight, and hundreds of them were hurled to the ground or pinned in the wreckage, police said.

In the confusion, the bull escaped and tried to make its way through the village to nearby pastures. Guardia Civil shot and killed the animal.

Walkout Ends At German Ford

COLOGNE, Aug. 30 (AP).—The West German Ford plant, closed since Monday by a wildcat strike, resumed operations today when the morning shift of 8,000 went back to work following the settlement between anti-walkout and pro-strike individuals. The clashes led to 11 arrests by police.

Ford agreed yesterday to pay its 30,000 workers a cost-of-living allowance of 280 deutsche marks for the rest of 1973 and to give full wages for the time lost during the strike. It also agreed to rehire most of about 300 workers fired for returning late from vacations.

As a result, Ford said, most of the 8,000 on this morning's shift wanted to resume work, but "radical" strikers wanted the walkout continued. Police arrived after a half-hour of fighting and arrested four Germans and seven Turks. The IG Metall metal workers' union denounced "extremists" from all over West Germany for allegedly fomenting the strike here.

New Soviet Satellite

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched a communications satellite, "Molnia-1," today, Tass reported. It said the satellite is to be used for long-distance telephone and telegraph radio-communication and for television transmission. The Russians also launched Cosmos-853, another in its series of unmanned satellites.

Next to Molnia's is the elevator



In Ochanomizu, a suburb of Tokyo, a subway train is shown crossing a bridge over the old outer moat of the Imperial Palace. A commuter railroad station is at right.

Tokyo's Delightful Subways

The System, Not the Cars, Is Air-Conditioned

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO (NYT).—With temperatures above 90 degrees in a heat wave scorching this humid, smoggy capital, commuters find relief by going underground—into the city's many air-conditioned subways.

"Let's go in the subway and cool off" was a phrase heard frequently among the sweltering window-shoppers along the sun-baked Ginza. The window shopping can be continued more comfortably underground, where leading stores maintain lighted displays of new fashions and other wares.

Cool subterranean corridors of chrome and imitation marble, free of crime, grime and graffiti, have become a favorite promenade of young lovers, according to officials of the transit authority, whose engineers have been engaged to build subways in South Korea, Venezuela and Egypt.

Sightseers who venture below the streets rank the major subway stations here among the modern wonders of Tokyo, along with the three-tiered golf driving ranges and the all-girl revues in which an earthquake is reproduced on a gigantic stage while a hundred shapely legs kick in unison.

"There's no place in Tokyo you would normally want to go for shopping, business or entertainment that you can't go to by subway," Becky Davis, an American resident from New York who uses the subway here regularly, said.

Signs in 2 languages

"And you can't get lost if you can read," she added, referring to the signs in Japanese and English that give the names of the main stations on every route, the name of the next stop and of the previous stop, to the amusement of the next stop on a public address system in every car, to trains painted the distinguishing color of each line and to other aids.

The huge Ginza subway station, with 48 entrances along its half-mile length, and platforms for four lines that converge there, was the largest in the world until an even bigger one was completed last year at Otomachi, in the business district a short distance away.

The two are connected by a U-shaped passage, with direct openings into many stores and business buildings. Through the passage, a pedestrian can reach most points in an area comparable to midtown Manhattan without venturing out into the elements.

In the main shopping areas of the Ginza, Shitaya and Shinjuku districts, it is customary in hot or inclement weather to walk from one department store or supermarket to another in the subway corridors, many of which are shopping centers in themselves.

The gleaming passages, spotless and devoid of the litter that defaces subways elsewhere, also open directly into countless bars and restaurants with basement levels.

Variety of Eating Places

Eating places with direct access underground range from snack bars and Japanese sushi (rice delicacy) stands, with counters and tables of polished, unpainted wood, to the nineteenth-century splendor of the expensive Tokyo branch of Maxim's of Paris, in the Ginza station.

Next to Maxim's is the elevator



Inside a car of the air-conditioned Tokyo subway.

into the Sony building, a paradise for electronic buffs, and down the way is the entrance to Wako, a fine Japanese specialty shop. From green Hibuya Park to the Kabukicho, home of the classic Japanese all-male theater, is three stops on one of the main lines—all within the Ginza station.

Keeping the surroundings clean in the city's 143 subway stations involves all the system's 9,900 or so employees, as well as professional cleaning crews, an official explained.

The trains run from 5 a.m. to half an hour past midnight, but the professional cleaners do not come on until 9 a.m. and are through at 10 p.m., working in shifts. The rest of the line ticket-punchers and other attendants put in regular periods of clean-up duty, wielding brooms and picking up waste papers.

Public cooperation is the key to the remarkable cleanliness of the Tokyo subways, according to Hiroo Hashimoto, general manager of the Tokyo Rapid Transit Authority, a government agency that operates five of the seven lines. "The Tokyo metropolitan government runs the other two."

"Japanese people, generally speaking, want to keep things clean," Mr. Hashimoto said in an interview. "This, I would say, is something very special to Japan."

Rush-Hour Passengers

In the morning rush hour, when the crowds are so thick that hasty young hairdressers, or "pushers," shove more passengers into already full cars, most riders head the polite requests over the public address system to use the receptacles provided for cigarette butts and to put unwanted papers into bins, Mr. Hashimoto said.

The seven subway lines and 27 government and private surface railways serving Tokyo and its sprawling environs are integrated, using each other's tracks numerous instances.

In some subway stations, can board a surface train underground, but to take a way from the giant Shibuya road station, it is necessary to climb to the second floor.

The system's 90 routes make it the fourth largest in the world, after London (228.5 miles), New York (201 miles) and Paris (102.7).

But subway construction is most active in Tokyo, as it seems to stop.

Long stretches of joined iron plates lie along many Tokyo streets, leading the way for new lines under construction in a program intended to give city 342 miles of subway track by 1985. The plates, mounted on girders and pilings, allow surface traffic to continue over excavation for the new lines.

A less expensive technique, tunneling, Japanese engineers are confident, will withstand any earthquake, official said. "The problem in earthquake," he declared, "is in calming the passengers."

On platforms built to also moderate a train 200 yards and at key points such as 133-foot escalator in the Ochanomizu station, attendants monitor the crowds by closed-circuit television.

"The television is for us not necessarily for crime," Kenzo Katojo of the public relations section, said. "We have to be able to see the crowd at 20 a year, he asserted, has never been an accident is able to official negligence."

"Crime is no problem," said Hashimoto, the general manager of the five Tokyo lines. "We have an occasional pickpocket, girls complaining about 'the line'."

Fares Vary With Distance

The fare here increases the distance traveled from 40 (15 cents) to 80 yen (30 cents). The rider can put coins in a press a button and get his change, if required, instantly. Another machine automatically changes 1,000 (about \$3.80) bills to coins.

Air-conditioning of the Tokyo subways, inaugurated at Ginza station two years ago, gradually being extended throughout the system.

"We find it more effective, more expensive, to air-condition the stations and tunnels and of the individual cars," said Katojo.

The cool air is piped in a refrigeration plants on the roof of neighboring high buildings where the transit authority has space for the machinery. There is no place to get a second.

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AUSTRIA

Karajan and Mahler in the Limelight

By David Stevens
SALZBURG, Austria (IHT)—It is not often that the concert program here takes the limelight away from the opera, but it happened in this town when Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic performed Mahler's Fifth Symphony in the sacred Large Festspielhaus, for in audience tense with anticipation.

Unlike so many of the Salzburg concerts, this was not an over-ambitious program being given an emphatic overfamiliar interpretation. One of the curious aspects of the intense interest in Mahler's music that has built up during the last two decades, is that in two leading Austrian conductors of this period (Karajan and Karl Böhm—both successors of Mahler's dominant role in the sacred musical life) have had most nothing to do with it. Both men have been superb interpreters of the orchestral song cycles, but both have kept their distance from the symphonies, leaving the field to such dedicated advocates as Bernstein, Kubelick, Horenstein, Haitink, Solli and others. So when Karajan broached Mahler's symphonic output with the Fifth last year with the Berliners (they since have recorded it together, although the result is not available commercially), it became an event to reckon with.

New Turn

Especially so since the conductor seems to be taking a fascinating new turn in his eventful career with the symphony that is the beginning of Mahler's full maturity, when he tried to turn his back on words as a principal medium of the message—as in the previous three "Wonderhorn" symphonies—and come to grips with his symphonic tradition.

ITALY

Old Music and New Talent

By William Weaver
VIENNA, Italy (IHT)—The 30th edition of Siena's week-long music festival, the Settimana musicale, opened appropriately with speeches by the festival's founder and its director, the composer Luigi Dall'Oncina, who spoke at his friend and master, Arnold Schoenberg, a veritable work of art, as he is called in the Siena program. Siena, however, practices as it preaches. The opening concert last week presented four works by Niccolò Paganini, of which only one—the First Violin concerto (superbly played by Ivano Accardo)—is well known. The others were being heard for the first time in at least a century, and their performance was more than justified.

Paganini, as the scholars say, did not just write virtuoso music to show off his own forming genius; he had an original, quirky composer's mind. His mind was evident, for example, in the work entitled "Le vent Saint Bernard," a kind of operatic scene for full orchestra, male chorus and violin, with solo instrument acting, as it were, as the role of the saint. Again, Accardo was the soloist.

Another work for violin and orchestra, a set of variations on a "Non più mesta" from Paganini's "Cenerentola." Accardo led the fireworks with confident dash, but seemed less at home with the more lyrical pages. His colleague, the violinist Dino Asciolla, gave a subdued, but not lacking, reading of Paganini's Sonata for Viola and Orchestra in D major.

One non-Paganini work was included: the overture and opening chorus of Cherubini's opera "Elisa," which is subtitled "Or Mont Saint Bernard." The juxtaposition with Paganini's similar scene was stimulating, with the early romantic elements in the Cherubini emerging along with some lovely choral scene-painting, worthy of Gluck.

The concert was of special interest because it also presented some young conductors who have been studying in Franco Ferrara's master class at the Accademia Chigiana. Two young Americans did themselves proud. Accompanying the tricky viola sonata, Charles Darden displayed a secure rhythmic sense and firm control. Cal Stewart Eclogg was equally impressive, conducting the violin concerto and the Paganini Alpine scene. A young Italian, Riccardo Chailly, showed confidence, even panache, in the Cherubini (he is already scheduled to make his opera-conducting debut within the next weeks: it will be interesting to observe his progress).

It was intelligent and typical of the Siena festival to combine the pleasurable rediscovery of old music with the rewarding revelation of fresh talent.



Madeleine Renaud, left, and Johnny Hallyday, who will be playing in adaptations of American dramas in the coming season in Paris.

The Coming Theatrical Attractions

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Aug. 30 (IHT)—For the 1973-74 theater season the Comédie-Française promises a long-delayed restoration of Grandma's bewitching fable "Ondine" (to be directed by Raymond Rouleau) and Shakespeare's "Pericles." The authority of "Pericles" has been disputed for centuries; it is now agreed that Shakespeare contributed only certain scenes, apparently rewriting a script by someone else. With an incest theme and an episode in a bawdy house, puritanic pedants have long derided its inclusion among the master's works. But the lovely language of several passages is, as Tennyson argued, sufficient evidence of his incomparable collaboration. Jean-Louis Curtis has prepared a fresh translation and the English director, Terry Hands, who staged "Richard III" at the Salle Richelieu in 1972, will be in charge of the production.

Other entries in the Comédie-Française's repertoire this year will be a double bill of Molière's "On ne saurait penser à tout" and "Les Caprices de Marianne," directed by Jean-Laurent Cochet; a double bill of Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" and Marivaux's "L'île des esclaves"; Regnard's "Le Légataire Universel," which Jean-Louis Roussillon will direct; and a revival of Molière's "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" with Jean Meyer as director. As 1973 is the tricentenary of Molière's death, four of his major plays—"Tartuffe," "L'École des Femmes," "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" and "Don Juan"—will continue to hold the boards. Racine's "Athalie," Labiche's "La Station Champbaudet" and a short Feydeau farce, "Mais Ne Te Promène Donc Pas Toute nue!" and a full-length one, "Un fil à la patte," will also be retained on the program.

The Odéon, the Comédie-Française's second house, will offer in its large theater—Stenberg's "C'est la Guerre, Monsieur Gruber" and Pirandello's "Henry IV." Guest performances there will include: the Théâtre du Luxembourg in Jean-Claude Grumberg's "Dreyfus," the Jeune Théâtre National in René Clair's new play, "La Cathédrale des Dunes," the Théâtre du Collège in theophile Gautier's "Capitaine Fracasse" and the TNP Villeurbanne in "Par Dessus Bord" and "Toller."

The Petit Odéon, the theater's studio auditorium, will open its season of experimental plays with Calaferte's "Chez les Titch."

The Théâtre de la Ville is to present Jean-Michel Ribes's new play, "Odyssée Pour une Tasse de Thé" and Brecht's "The Good Woman of Setzuan," Lorca's "Yerma" and Marivaux's "Les Fausses Confidences." There will also be a guest performance by the Polish Theater of Wrocław, Poland.

The Théâtre National de l'Est Parisien announces five productions for 1973-74: Pierre Corneille's "La Place Royale"; "Et Moi Aussi, Je Parle de la Rose" by the Mexican dramatist Emilio Carrballido; Shakespeare's "Tempest"; Audubert's "Le Cavalier Seul" and "Les Propriétaires des Châs" by the Czech dramatist Milan Kundera.

Le Festival d'Automne begins its theatrical representations on Sept. 20 with the arrival of Richard Foreman's Ontological-Hysterical Theater from New York, playing in what is billed here as "Une Semaine Sous l'influence de (ou) Théâtre Classique" at the Théâtre de la Ville. On Oct. 4 the Argentinian group TSE follows with "Luxe" at the Théâtre Le Palace on Oct. 24 the TNP Villeurbanne will be at the Théâtre de la Musique in Mari-

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Belgium: Puzzle at a Ruined Abbey

By Jan Sjöby
OKSIJDE, Belgium (IHT)—"What kinds of animals are we?" asked Prosper Schittekat, id of the archaeological excavations at the Abbey of the Dunes on the Belgian coast. "We found them in the rubble in 1969 and we have been racking our brains ever since."

"Then again," he added, "we are archaeologists, not zoologists."

The animals in question are Romanesque graffiti on slate plaques, presumably from the 12th or 13th centuries. They were dug from the sands that covered, and still partially cover, the abbey.

The Abbey of the Dunes dates from AD 1107 when a French hermit named Logier (Ligerius in Latin) settled on the then-deserted dunes of the southern Lowlands. Other monks men had similar ideas and by 1127 the group had formed a monastery, affiliated with the Benedictines of Savigny in Normandy. In 1138, the monks shifted their loyalty to the Cistercians of Clairvaux.

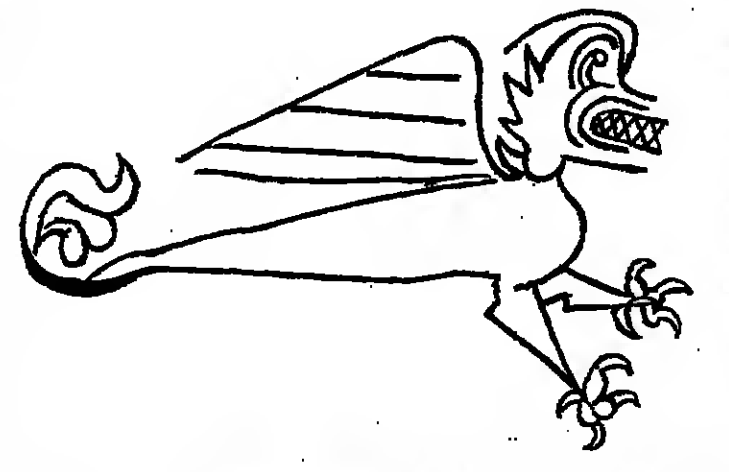
Consecration

When the Cistercian abbey was consecrated by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, there were 15 monks and 13 lay brethren. By mid-13th century, the number had risen to 120 monks and 248 lay brethren. The abbey controlled some 250,000 acres of farm and grazing land, peat bogs, dykes, flocks and fowls, and a fleet of ships for the England trade. The abbots held considerable political power as well, in border-country limbo between Flemings and Frenchmen.

The local saint—though not recognized by the Holy See—was Keesel, abbot in the second half of the 13th century. When he died, his body was placed in a lead coffin, indicating to present-day scholars that he must have been considered a holy man. Coffin and shroud were shifted around from time to time but when the lid was lifted in 1823, the remains were, reportedly, unharmed by time. The Cistercians wanted him sainted. In 1824, the Vatican beatified him.

In 1687, the monks were forced to relocate to Bruges. Plaque of the Dunes de la Mer, and Calvinist iconoclasts had reportedly pillaged and wrecked the abbey. The sea and the west wind covered the ruins with tons of sand. The Abbey of the Dunes was more or less forgotten until the present century, when a small digger found some terracotta objects and some bricks to a depth of 7 feet.

Excavations started in 1949 and remarkable relics were discovered.



Dr. Prosper Schittekat's sketch of Romanesque graffiti.

ed. The original site of Logier's hermitage, it turned out, was the cemetery of an abandoned (5th to 8th century) village and some 1,300 tombs were discovered. Gradually, the remains of the Romanesque-Gothic-Renaissance abbey were bared, stone by stone. Instrumental in the process have been thousands of students from all over the world, aged 17 to 35, who even pay 2,000 Belgian francs for a 12-day stay at the archaeological camp.

In exchange they are fed three meals a day and lodged in spartan quarters (42 girls and 30 boys at opposite ends of the dig). Sponsoring the youth camps at the Dunes is the Belgian branch of Lions International.

"Theoretically, it is fun," said Jill Thornton, 18, of Warwickshire, England. "Practically, it is hard work. And we really live the lives of monks and nuns—the lights go out at 10:30 p.m. Fortunately, I am a farm girl, used to spades and shovels and wheelbarrows."

Miss Thornton, like most of her friends at the Dunes Archaeological Center, said that she had no intention of becoming an archaeologist "but one learns a lot from the theory classes and the actual digging."

Camp Sessions

The camp sessions—running from July through September—include practical field work, excavation and restoration, and intensive training in archaeological techniques.

After 24 years of digging, brushing and sand sifting, the Koksijde dunes have produced an impressive array of objects—pictorial, sculptural and natural, along with amulets, tools and

cutlery, lost or left behind. Some, like the cut stones, have been left in situ. Others are being used to restore the buildings. Still others—including an impressive collection of seashells—are on display at the museum near the gate.

The Abbey of the Dunes has attracted a lot of scholars. But so far no visiting zoologist or art historian has been able to provide Dr. Schittekat with the generic and specific names of the animals on those Romanesque slates.

SHARPS AND FLATS

EDINBURGH—The city's pop festival continues at the Empire Theatre with George Melley, Sandy Brown and Charlie McNair's jazz band tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1). Steeleye Span and Planxty Sept. 2. The Incredible String Band with Brinsley Schwartz Sept. 4 and an evening of West Indian music on Sept. 6. All concerts start at 11 p.m.

LONDON—The Thad Jones-Mel Lewis orchestra and the Tony Crombie trio are at Ronnie Scott's every night.

MANCHESTER—Pianist Alice Darr is at the New Orleans Club for two weeks starting tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1).

TURKU, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Hotel Rullasala for one week starting tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1).

ZURICH—The musical "Carmen Jones" with an all-American cast, is playing at the Corso Theater every night at 8 p.m.

TRIER—West German saxophonist Rosa King and her band are at the Wilhelmshöhe for two weeks starting tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1).

PARIS—The Latin-American group Los Machucambos is at the Olympia Music Hall every night at 9 p.m. from tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1) through Sept. 9. Kenny Clarke and his trio are at the Club St. Germain and bluesman Memphis Slim is back at the Trois Maillets.

This week's top singles records are: "Let's Get It On" by Marvin Gaye in the United States and in England, for the third straight week. "Yesterday Once More" by the Carpenters.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1973

EEC Court
Asked to Bar
Takeover Bid

U.K. Company's Action
Creates a Precedent

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—In a precedent-setting legal action, a British steel distributor, Miles, Druce & Co. has appealed to the EEC Court of Justice to block a takeover by Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. (GKN), a major U.K. engineering firm.

Miles, Druce has been battling for some time to prevent GKN, which already owns 39.9 percent of its shares, from taking it over. Under EEC rules, "concentrations" in the coal and steel industries must be approved in advance by the EEC commission.

Both GKN and Miles, Druce turned in June to the commission. GKN asked for approval to increase its share in Miles, Druce—a request that is still under consideration.

Miles, Druce, sources said, then asked that GKN be barred from acquiring any more shares and from exercising voting rights of the shares it had.

In mid-July, according to documents Miles, Druce filed with the court, the commission told the company it was not in a position to take the decisions requested. This was because GKN had given assurances that it would abstain until the commission's main decision.

Legal specialists said this was the first time any company had tried to block a takeover through the EEC court. It was also the first time the commission has been asked to authorize a merger to which both parties were not in agreement. Normally, the commission considers mergers only on the basis of whether they affect competition. Legal specialists said Miles, Druce had exposed a major gap in the commission's powers.

Miles, Druce is asking the court to annul the commission's decision against its request to bar GKN from acquiring further shares or exercising voting rights of the shares it has—if indeed the commission's refusal to act can be called a decision against the request.

If the refusal to act is deemed not to be a formal decision, then Miles, Druce asks the court to find the commission guilty of "failure to act"—that is, failure to carry out its obligation to decide for or against all coal and steel industry mergers.

A commission spokesman said today that examination of GKN's request to approve a merger was still under consideration. He said there had not been any formal decision in the case.

Miles, Druce asked the commission either to grant its request or say why it could not, but the commission declined to make any judgment. Its case thus appeared to legal observers to be an intensification of its battle to avoid being taken over, one which posed precedent-setting questions for EEC jurisprudence.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mannesmann Profits 'Unsatisfactory'

Mannesmann earnings in the first half of 1973 were "unsatisfactory," despite a 14 percent sales increase from a year earlier. In a letter to shareholders, the West German steel, pipe and tube company does not give a half-year earnings figure, but it says earnings were unchanged from the first half of 1972. New orders for steel pipes in the first half were above the same 1972 period and capacity is fully taken up to the end of this year, Mannesmann says. Machinery orders in hand at June 30 rose 18 percent over March 31 of this year. Investment plans already begun will be continued, but future investments will be kept to a minimum due to the government's 11 percent tax on capital investments.

IDS Quits Brokerage Business

Less than six months after battling its way to membership on the New York Stock Exchange, Investors Diversified Services is getting out of the brokerage business. The giant investment company, a prime force in the two-year fight to force the NYSE to accept members owned by institutional investors, is selling its Jefferies & Co. subsidiary, a brokerage firm it bought in 1969 for an undisclosed sum. The buyers are a group headed by Boyd L. Jefferies, from whom IDS bought the firm in 1969. IDS says that "drastic changes in both the commission structure and operating conditions" of the securities industry

"reduce the opportunity for accomplishment of the original long-term objective of making the brokerage business a significant part of IDS financial services."

Pakistan, Mitsubishi Agree on Plant

Final agreement between Pakistan's Industrial Development Corp. and Japan's Mitsubishi for a \$100 million cement plant to be set up near Karachi is to be signed in December. A memorandum of understanding between Mitsubishi and Pakistan was signed in June. The plant will be completed in three stages during the next five years. The plant, which is to have a separate port to be built by the Japanese, will have production capacity of about two million tons annually.

AEG-Telefunken Earnings Improve

AEG-Telefunken earnings in the first half improved from a year earlier, and a further improvement is seen for the full year. The electrical company does not give actual earnings figures in its half-year report, published in a letter to shareholders, but says the improvement was especially pronounced in the audio-visual equipment and components section. First-half sales rose 9 percent to 5.3 billion deutsche marks, with foreign sales rising 15 percent. The order inflow totaled 5.3 billion DM, up 14 percent from a year ago. Foreign orders climbed 27 percent.

But Research Unit Sees More Inflation

U.K. Urged to Avoid Curbs on Economy

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—Britain's National Institute of Economic and Social Research foresees no need for the government to restrain the economy through monetary and fiscal policy, though it concedes that Britain's current payments deficit and rate of inflation will probably worsen in the latter part of this year.

In its quarterly review, the private research organization said

the government should maintain controls on wage and price increases to moderate inflation.

"To relax controls at a time when prices are still rising at nearly 10 percent higher than a year earlier would be a sure prescription for moving a further step toward Latin American rates of inflation," the institute said.

But it said there is nothing in its forecasts to suggest a need for either inflation or deflation.

"The consumer boom is now dying away of its own accord; stimulus to investment has been given and there is a strong profit incentive to export," the institute said.

Its advice runs counter to that of some critics who want reductions in government spending and a tight money policy to slow the economy and decelerate inflation.

At the moment, the government appears to have adopted a middle course, running a large budget deficit, but also attempting to tighten credit.

The institute forecast that Britain's current payments deficit would widen in the second half to \$675 million from an estimated \$600 million in the first half. But it projected that in the first half of 1974 the deficit would narrow to about \$350 million and narrow even further in the second 1974 half to approximately balance.

It said that its forecast was based on the expectation that the cost of commodity imports would decline while a relatively low value of the pound would produce a substantial further rise in exports.

The research group blamed much of Britain's inflation on the rising cost of imports, particularly for raw materials. It said it may be necessary for the government to subsidize food prices to stabilize the cost of living.

It added that profits should be allowed to rise enough to finance an increase in manufacturing investment, which it estimated would rise by 10 percent this year and 20 percent next year.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$545 million to \$244 billion in the week ended Aug. 23, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Accord Seen
Cutting SDRs'
Link to Gold

IMF Panel Said to Eye
Value Based on Money

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The draft agreement on monetary reform which the Committee of 20 will present to the International Monetary Fund at its annual meeting in Nairobi next month is expected to suggest that special drawing rights (SDRs) not be linked to gold but to a weighted average of member currencies.

Sources in Whitehall said this will be the probable outcome of the C-20 deputies meeting in Paris next week, when final details of the committee's recommendations are expected to be hammered out.

However, the sources noted that such a recommendation contains an inherent problem in that any weighted average will change according to changes in currency values.

The sources said the suggestion fits the position of the majority of IMF members, who want to cut the gold link completely.

However, such a decision will be subject to intense political bargaining between countries like France, who wish to maintain gold as the backbone of any new international monetary system, and the United States, which favors breaking with gold.

Additionally, the draft agreement will ask for a greater emphasis on the role of currencies to reduce their excess balances of payments positions and hold close to equilibrium.

Aliens Invest
More in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The value of foreign direct investments in the United States rose \$708 million in 1972 to \$14.38 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase resulted from re-invested earnings of \$448 million and net capital inflows to foreign-owned U.S. affiliates of \$160 million.

In 1971, the department noted, there was a net capital outflow of \$115 million.

Capital flows with Japan showed a favorable swing of \$570 million from 1971 to 1972, which more than accounted for the total improvement, as net capital inflows from other countries declined \$995 million over the same period.

The net capital inflow from Western Europe was only \$5 million in 1972 compared with \$237 million the previous year as new investments dropped to \$112 million from \$217 million and other capital movements deteriorated to an outflow of \$107 million from a \$40-million inflow.

Earnings of foreign direct investments in the United States totaled \$12.9 billion last year, a gain of 11 percent on the 1971 total. Income paid to foreign owners by their U.S. affiliates totaled \$719 million, an increase of 16 percent from the 1971 level.



Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith

PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

Lloyds & Bolca International Bank Ltd. has named Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith as chairman of the board. He succeeds Donald S. A. Carroll who announced his resignation last month as a result of the decision by Lloyds Bank Ltd. to take full control of Lloyds and Bolca.

John A. Faruworth, a vice-president of Chemical Bank, has been named head of the firm's corporate banking activities in Britain.

Soaring U.S. Interest Rates
Don't Deter Firms' Spending

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—The cost of borrowing money keeps going up, but the spurt is having little effect on the long-term spending plans of most U.S. companies.

However, some companies say that if the interest rate keeps rising substantially or stays high for a long time, they will have to "take a hard look" at capital expenditures.

Those are the findings of interviews with executives across the country. The attitude of many of these officials is summed up by Walter Cooper, vice-president of Del Monte Corp., the big banana concern based in San Francisco: "We don't really have a choice. When you need working capital, you need it. It's just going to cost a few more dollars."

And that it will. At the beginning of the year, banks were charging 6 percent as their prime, or minimum, lending rate to large corporations. Now, 15 jumps later, this base lending fee is a record 3 3/4 percent—a level to which it rose this week. And many analysts expect it to go as high as 10 1/2 percent.

Since early this year, the Federal Reserve System, the nation's money manager, has been pursuing a progressively tighter credit policy. This tightening has been aimed at dampening the economy's inflationary fires. So far, however, it has had little effect except to send interest rates up.

"Nothing short of Weimar Republic-type inflation will keep us from borrowing short-term money," says a spokesman for Cordura Corp., which is based in Los Angeles and sells a wide range of business information and marketing services.

In Bedford, Mass., Panny Farmer candy shops say they must have money to meet the Christmas season's business. When asked whether there is an interest-rate level that could change their plans, Frank Benson, president and chief executive, says, "I suppose the answer is yes, but I don't know where it is."

One reason for the continued borrowing is that the high interest rates do not seem so high to corporate executives when they take a look at their tax situation and at inflation. Interest payments are deductible from income, so a 10 percent borrowing rate actually results in a charge of about half that to a company.

And inflation is currently running around 8 percent. If a businessman thinks that rate will continue, he considers interest charges relatively cheap because he will be repaying with dollars worth less in purchasing power than when he borrows them.

Says Richard Westin, a vice-president and treasurer of Raytheon Co., the aerospace and consumer-products firm: "Anything you defer because of the cost of money is going to cost you more later, if you pick it up, because of the inflation factor. If we

3-Day N.Y. Rally Ends
As Prices Close Mixed

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Stock prices opened on a strong note today but profit-taking on recent advances forced them gradually lower, ending a three-day rally on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 0.90 to 862.53, while the NYSE index was unchanged at 55.39. Advances outnumbered declines 827 to 589.

The most active stock was Philip Morris, which fell 2 1/4 to 116 3/4 on sales of 138,700 shares including a block of 109,300 shares. Yesterday the company said it was realigning its top officers and indicated that it was going to enlarge its capital spending program to reflect higher costs.

The paper group was irregular despite continuing shortages in several product areas. International Paper was the second most active issue, gaining 5/8 to 44 3/8, while Owens-Illinois advanced 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. Profit-taking hit Champion International, dropping 1/8 to 18 1/2.

Retail Stores Ahead
Retail stores were among the winners. Lucky Stores picked up 7/8 to 11 3/4. Broadway-Hale

Stores 1 3/8 to 32. Safeway 1 1/4 to 34 1/4 and A&P 1/2 to 12 7/8. Sears rose 3/4 to 96 5/8. J. C. Penney 1 1/8 to 76 1/2 and Zayre 8/4 to 12, all on increased August sales.

Corning Glass advanced 3/4 to 110 3/4. U.S. Life 1 1/4 to 32 7/8. Owens-Illinois 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. Lubrizol 1 1/2 to 49 1/2. Dentsply 1 1/8 to 21 1/2. Arthur G. McKee 1 5/8 to 34 1/4 and Caterpillar Tractor 1 5/8 to 88 3/8.

Food stocks also moved up. Keebler tacked on 1/8 to 18. Southland 1 1/4 to 18 1/2. General Foods 3/4 to 24 3/4. General Mills 1 to 37 3/4 and Standard Brands 5/8 to 48 5/8.

Aluminum stocks also gained ground. Martin Marietta picked up 7/8 to 3 3/8. Reynolds Metals 1 1/8 to 18 5/8. Kaiser Aluminum 8/4 to 22 1/4. Alcan 1/2 to 35 1/8. American Metal Climax 3/8 to 24 7/8 and Alcoa 5/8 to 71 3/8.

Glamour and blue chips retreated. Polaroid lost 15/8 to 116 7/8. Du Pont 11/4 to 158 3/4. Disney 3/8 to 85 1/4. Schlumberger 23/8 to 157 1/8. IBM 1 to 303 1/4. Burroughs 1 1/2 to 229 1/8 and Procter & Gamble 4 1/4 to 97 1/2.

Most actively-traded Philip Morris slipped 2 1/4 to 116 3/4 on a large block. The company announced an increased dividend and a management shakeup yesterday.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher in light trading. The Amex index gained 0.03 to 22.82 and advances led declines 396 to 217. Volume was 1.93 million shares, compared with 1.88 million yesterday.

Ternage gained 15/8 to 181 1/4. Cook Industries 1 7/8 to 20. O'Keefe Copper 1 1/4 to 80. Syntron 4 to 100 7/8, and Imperial Oil 1/2 to 43 5/8.

Grains closed mixed in quiet trading after some mid-session gyrations.

Governments finished slightly lower in the short and intermediate areas with prices off from 1/32 to 4/32. Corporates closed basically unchanged in quiet trading.

New Orders
Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—New factory orders rose by a slim \$29 million in July to a seasonally-adjusted \$75.36 billion from an upward-revised \$75.36 billion in June, when bookings had risen 1.1 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

Orders for nondurable goods rose 1.1 percent last month to an adjusted \$23.69 billion from \$23.25 billion in June, when orders had advanced 0.8 percent.

The gain in nondurables was largely offset by a 0.7 percent decline in orders for durable goods to a seasonally-adjusted \$24.7 billion from \$24.7 billion in June, when orders rose 1.3 percent. At the end of July, inventories equaled 1.55 months' shipments, down from 1.58 in June and 1.71 a year earlier.

Unfilled orders for durable goods industries increased 1.8 percent to an adjusted \$9.42 billion. In June, unfilled orders climbed 4 percent.

Discount Limit Barred

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The Securities and Exchange Commission rejected today an attempt by the New York Stock Exchange to limit discounts offered to non-member brokerage firms.

The SEC said the exchange's plan violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which prohibits discrimination against non-member firms.

PEPSICO CAPITAL
CORPORATION N. V.

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Notice is hereby given that the interest rate on the PepsiCo Capital Corporation N.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan 1980 for the next six-month period is 12 3/8 percent per annum. The interest rate has been determined in accordance with the terms of the Notes, and The Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of June 16, 1970, among PepsiCo Capital Corporation N.V., PepsiCo Inc., as Guarantor and Marine Midland Bank-New York as Fiscal Agent.

MARINE MIDLAND BANK
NEW YORK

'Double Your Dollars in European Market'

But Ad by W. German Company
Doesn't Explain 'Market' Is Sex

The basics are simple: "You get 10 percent interest per month and it's running 10 months, so you double your dollars in 10 months," he says. For every \$1,000 "you get every month \$100." And at the end of the 10th month, Mr. Pieper promises, the investor gets the original \$1,000 back.

How are the interest and capital delivered? The standard way is by monthly order, he says, but others even more discreet means can be arranged.

As for the "tax-free profits" assertion in the ad, Mr. Pieper explains that the investor "can get his interest through a Luxembourg bank so he doesn't have to pay tax in his country."

How He Does It
But the big question is still skirted: How can Globus earn enough to pay such a lavish interest rate? "Another company is doing it," Mr. Pieper says, and Globus is "only standing between the investor and the other company." The name of other company? Mr. Pieper says, "It's not usually disclosed. Mr. Pieper says, but eventually he relents—it is 'Martini.' Where is Martini headquarters? 'We never say where it is,' he insists.

So all the Globus money goes into houses of prostitution? "Ja," says Mr. Pieper. A request to inspect any of the Martini properties is firmly rebuffed, on the ground that Globus has nothing to do with their management.

Because of too much competition in West Germany, all Martini's "very good quality" houses are in such nearby countries as Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, he says, but exact locations are a secret.

The literature Globus sends out does not tell how the money is invested, but Mr. Pieper says that does not deter investors. About 150 Americans have sent money since he started running the ads this summer, he claims. And in the past four years, he says, 5,000 to 7,000 customers in Western Europe have invested some \$3 billion through Globus to help Martini launch and expand its operations.

Everything Above Board
Mr. Pieper emphasizes that the houses operate only in legal locations and that he has never had any trouble with the West German authorities. As a clincher, he comes up with some impressive names—each investor's capital is insured against loss by a very, very well-known insurance company, Lloyd's of London; the Luxembourg bank, he says, is the respected Exco disbank, and Globus itself is supervised by the Bundes Kreditanstalt, a government agency in West Berlin that is "like the SEC."

His claims are open to challenge, however. After checking on any dealings with Mr. Pieper

and his companies, a Kreditbank spokesman says the bank's top management has authorized him to say that "none of these names is known in the books of our bank."

The story at Lloyd's is similar. Lloyd's is not an insurance company, but an exchange that houses and serves independent members. It is very unlikely that any of them have issued such coverage, a spokesman explains, because this would violate a specific (though voluntary) Lloyd's prohibition against issuing any "financial-guarantee" type of insurance.

As to the Bundes Kreditanstalt, "there is no such office as this," says the first official in West Berlin of the Bundesaufsichtsrat für das Kreditwesen. Mr. Pieper ran afoul of this federal supervisory office for the credit business in 1970 when he placed ads in West German newspapers seeking "speculators" officials recall. In July, 1971, they report, a court fined him \$800 for the criminal offense of "unauthorized banking."

West German federal investigators say that Mr. Pieper's associate, Mr. Manilla Klippel, is manager of Globus and Mr. Pieper is manager of Lamer Film Co., purportedly a pornographic movie maker and the recipient of money attracted by Globus.

However, there is no indication that Mr. Pieper made any films, the officials say, and Mr. Pieper denies ever hearing of Lamer.

Last April, the Berlin credit office issued a broad order barring Mr. Pieper and any affiliate companies from accepting deposits in West Germany. But the order has been suspended by an administrative court in light of Mr. Pieper's contention that the banking law does not apply to him because he is not a bank but only an agent.

EEC to Reimpose
Full Import Duties
On Beef and Veal

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The EEC commission will act on Monday to reimpose full import duties on beef, veal and live cattle, ending a low-tariff regime operating since last year to counter an acute beef shortage in the Common Market.

Commission officials said the average price of live cattle in the community fell this week to 36.88 units of account (one-1971 devaluation dollars, about \$24) per 100 kilos, from 89.24 units last week.

This fall, continuing a month-long trend, brought the average price to only 2.85 percent above the 1970 "target price." EEC farm ministers agreed in July that if the average fell from 4 percent above the target price—the level ruling at that time—to less than 3 percent above, the special measures taken to counter the shortage would automatically be cancelled.

Duties are currently suspended on live calves throughout the community, while for adult cattle, beef and veal they are completely absent in Britain and Ireland, and half their normal levels elsewhere.

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z-Sales in Full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in this section are annual distributions based on the following: **1**-Quarterly or semi-annual declaration. **Special** or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are **2**-As a result of special circumstances.

a-Also extra or extras. b-Annual rate plus stock dividend. c-Liquidating dividend. d-Declared or paid in cash. e-Declared or paid in stock. f-Declared or paid in cash and stock. g-Declared or paid in cash or no action taken at last dividend meeting. h-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. i-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus cash dividend. j-When the company has no outstanding debt.

aa-Called. x-Ex dividend. y-Ex dividend and sales in full. z-When the company has no outstanding debt.

aa-When issued. bb-When dividend. cc-When distributed. dd-When issued. ee-Next day delivery.

ff-Under the company's ownership or held recognized under the company's ownership. gg-Under the company's ownership. hh-Under the company's ownership. ii-Under the company's ownership. jj-Under the company's ownership. kk-Under the company's ownership. ll-Under the company's ownership. mm-Under the company's ownership. nn-Under the company's ownership. oo-Under the company's ownership. pp-Under the company's ownership. qq-Under the company's ownership. rr-Under the company's ownership. ss-Under the company's ownership. tt-Under the company's ownership. uu-Under the company's ownership. vv-Under the company's ownership. ww-Under the company's ownership. xx-Under the company's ownership. yy-Under the company's ownership. zz-Under the company's ownership.

1-Year's high and low range does not include change in latest day's trading.

2-Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

مكذبات الا حلال

Top Men, Women Seeds Advance

No Surprises in 1st Round of U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Australian Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall defied strength-sapping heat and humidity today to breeze into the third round of the \$207,000 U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

Laver, the 35-year-old fourth seed, beat Patrice Dominguez of France, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, while Rosewall, three years Laver's senior, had a similar easy passage in

beating Bob McKinley of St. Louis, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. French tour veteran Francoise Durr, who was born and raised in the heat of Algeria, found the conditions unbearable and defaulted her first round match to Billy Greer of Miami after winning the first set, 7-6, and trailing 3-4 in the second. Officials said that Miss Durr was suffering from heat prostration.

The top four women seeds advanced to the second round with the loss of only 15 games among them. Billie Jean King, the top seed, easily beat Peggy Michel of Pacific Palisades, Calif., 6-2, 6-3. Second-seeded Margaret Court of Australia, took Pat Fretorius of South Africa, 6-1, 6-2; third seed Chris Evert, beat Rayni Fox of Miami, 6-3, 6-3; and Evonne Cawley of Australia, the fourth seed, defeated Barbara Anne Downs, 6-1, 6-0.

Heat was a problem yesterday, also, as defending champion Ilie Nastase of Romania had to work hard to defeat Humphrey Hoge of Venezuela, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. American Stan Smith, seeded No. 1 with Nastase, had no complaints, however, as he advanced easily when his opponent, Patrick Proisy of France, pulled a groin muscle during the second set and had to retire. Smith was leading, 6-4, 5-0, at the time. The 3-seeded player, and Colin Dibley of Australia heated up to their task from the beginning yesterday and, after 2 1/2 sets with many a service break, it looked like the match of the day.

Ashe won the first-set tie-breaker, Dibley the second and, until Arthur scored the first break in the 34th game, the crowd seemed to be waiting for a case of double heat prostration.

It never happened. Ashe's returns of service began to sizzle, and though Dibley broke back, Ashe pulled away to win, 7-6, 6-7, 7-5, 6-2. The spectators next looked to a familiar drama-maker, Pancho Gonzalez, to provide the excitement, and the 45-year-old battler tried not to let them down in his match with Tom Okker, seeded No. 7.

Pancho jumped to a 4-2 lead and lost it, drew even with a service ace and won the tie-breaker, 5 points to 4, with two aces.

"I don't mind playing a seeded player right off," he said before taking the stadium court

against the speedy Dutchman. "In fact, I prefer it. First of all, it's a very hot day, and if I lose quickly, I don't kill myself."

"But then good players like to start slowly on grass and work themselves into peak condition, and if I'm lucky, I might catch them on an off day."

Okker warmed up quickly, however, and took this match, 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4. Pancho seemed to try only when he was serving and it wasn't enough.

Drawing a good deal of interest was Arthur Carrington, champion of the American Tennis Association, a black group, who faced a Swede, Ove Bengtson. Carrington at first was not even in the draw, although he said he had been promised entry as the ATA champion. He was inserted when John Palsh of Britain canceled out.

"I'm satisfied now," Carrington said after losing to the 4-foot-5 Bengtson, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. "I believe I can play with these guys if I'm given a chance. This was my first experience on grass, and I couldn't get used to the heavy ball and the lack of bounce. If I just open some doors, I can play in more tournaments, I'll be happy."



FOREHAND—American Stan Smith reaches forward for a low return as he easily defeats Patrick Proisy of France.

Montreal Beats Los Angeles on Boots Day's Single in 9th

MONTREAL, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Boots Day singled with the bases loaded to cap a four-run ninth inning explosion last night and Bob Bailey drove in five runs as the Montreal Expos came from behind to beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 6-5.

With the score tied, 5-5, and reliever Jim Brewer on the mound, Hal Bressen hit a single and Mike Jorgensen went in as a pinch-runner. Brewer's pickoff attempt went all the way into right field and Jorgensen scooted to third base.

Intentional walks to Tim Lincecum and Bob Stinson loaded the bases as the Dodgers hoped to get out pinch-hitter Day. Instead, Day tapped a soft grounder that went through the infield to drive in Jorgensen with the winning run.

Mets 3, Padres 4. At New York, Jerry Koosman and Buzz Capra combined on an eight-hitter, pitching the Mets to a 3-0 victory over San Diego for a sweep of their three-game series. The victory enabled the Mets to climb out of the National League East cellar for the first time since June 28th.

Reds 5, Pirates 3. At Cincinnati, rookie Ken Griffey collected three hits as the Reds defeated Pittsburgh, 5-3, behind the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham. The victory moved the Reds to

win 31 1/2 games of the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

Astros 2, Cardinals 2. At Houston, pinch-hitter Jimmy Stewart drove in the winning run with a single in the bottom of the ninth to give Houston a 2-2 victory over St. Louis, snapping the Astros' four-game losing streak.

Reliever Diego Segui walked Jim Wynn and Johnny Edwards' sacrifice moved Wynn to second. Segui then intentionally walked Tommy Helms before Stewart lined his single to center.

Giants 3, Phillies 1. At Philadelphia, Dave Kingman hit out a pair of home runs and Bobby Bonds belted his 34th to give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over the Phillies.

Tom Bradley, survived a first-inning rally to post his 12th victory against 11 defeats, Ken Brett, 12-6, was the loser.

Braves 7, Cubs 4. At Atlanta, Dave Johnson, the surprise home-run leader in the major leagues, hit his 37th of the year to spark the Braves to a 7-4 victory over Chicago.

Johnson's homer broke a 4-4 tie in the fifth inning. His previous major league high was 18 in Baltimore two years ago and he had only five for the Orioles last year. Angels 5, Yankees 4. In the American League, at Anaheim, a bloop single in the first inning by Thurman Munson deprived Nolan Ryan of an unprecedented third no-hitter this season as he pitched California to a 5-0 victory over New York. The loss was the eighth in a

South Africa, Rhodesia Banned at Swim Meet

By Bernard Kirsch

BELGRADE, Aug. 30 (UPI)—The International Swimming Federation expelled South Africa and Rhodesia today from the first World Swimming Championships, which open here Saturday.

FINA President Harold Henning, reading a prepared statement, said that each of the two countries—which already had decided not to send any competitors here—were being barred for slightly different reasons.

He said that the South African Amateur Swimming Union is being banned until "an integrated single governing body is constituted," while the Rhodesian Amateur Association was being punished until they can provide proof that the sport of swimming is integrated.

In last year's Olympics in Munich, neither Rhodesian nor South African athletes made it to the competition because of their apartheid policies. South Africa was not invited to Munich and the Rhodesians, because of pressure from the black African nations, were expelled from the games.

Before the 1972 Olympics had ended, hands started to work to

nudge the two African nations out of Belgrade.

The moves were initiated by the Soviet Union and East Germany as a FINA meeting in Munich toward the end of the Olympics. They asked that a fact-finding committee be sent to Africa and Rhodesia because an article of the FINA rules states:

"If any national body practices discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political associations, it shall be ineligible for admission. If any FINA member practices such discrimination after investigation and subsequent substantiation, it shall be expelled."

The committee, which visited the two nations in March of this year, was composed of Henning, an American, FINA Vice-President Essi Ch-Din of Egypt and Javier Ochoa of Mexico. They found that the nations in question failed the examination and a 14-man special FINA Bureau today ousted South Africa and Rhodesia from FINA. Henning said that the FINA congress would vote again on re-entry of the two countries just before the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.



BACKHAND—Romanian Ilie Nastase delivers a backhand stroke as he defeats Humphrey Hoge in the U.S. Open.

Japanese Expect to Lose on Foreman Fight

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (NYT)—Officials of the Japanese National Educational Television Network cheerfully expect to lose money on their promotion of the heavyweight championship bout Saturday between George Foreman and Joe (King) Roman, the Puerto Rican challenger.

The bout is Foreman's first defense of the title he won from Joe Frazier with a second-round knockout last June 22. As if it were not bad enough to hold the fight at noon on a

Saturday in August, a time chosen to benefit closed-circuit television in the United States, the Japanese network will be televising the event free in Japan.

"The free fight is an anniversary present to our viewers," said Keiji Koyama, a spokesman for the Japanese network. He explained that the network is cele-

brating the 15th anniversary of its founding by staging the first heavyweight championship fight ever held in Japan, primarily as a television production.

Except for Roman and his entourage, nobody here gives the 36-year-old challenger much chance to lift the title from Foreman.

The Outlook for 1973 College Football Season

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT)—Fewer than 30 of the 126 major college football teams have highly successful seasons year after year. But with the start of the 1973 season arriving Saturday, the same names are appearing in preseason predictions.

They include Alabama, Southern California, Texas, Notre Dame, Penn State, Oklahoma and a few others. Two strangers to the top ranks—Drake and New Mexico State—will be noticed when they meet Saturday in one of the earliest opening games on record.

Here is a regional look at how the season shapes up:

EAST

Independents

Penn State should be the best, as usual. An improved running attack takes some of the burden off John Cappelletti (1,117 yards), who was the Nittany Lions' ground offense last year.

John Hufnagel, "the best Penn State quarterback in history," is gone and Tom Shuman must do that job. But Joe Paterno has so many athletes at so many positions that a mere quarterback problem is nothing to this coach. He turned down a \$1.5-million offer to coach the New England Patriots in order to continue having these college football problems.

West Virginia should be second best but the Mountaineers' inability to beat Penn State has always been their difficulty.

Johnny Majors, who worked wonders at Iowa State, has started coaching at Pittsburgh. But even he can't be expected to make the Panthers turn 180 degrees in one season.

Navy has a new coach in George Welsh, once a hero as the Midshipmen's quarterback. Navy also has many good players, such as Cleveland Cooper. Army beat Navy and Cooper a year ago so quiet Tom Cahill is still the coach of the Cadets, who have to open against Tennessee.

Boston College has an excellent runner in Mike Esposito and Rutgers has one in Jim Jennings (ninth on the national rushing list). Colgate's Tom Farr is a strong wishbone quarterback (1,227 yards total offense).

Ivy League

Penn has one of the most interesting runners in the country in Adolph Bellisere, a 5-foot-9-inch junior, and one of the best receivers in Don Clune. If Harry Gamble, the Eastern coach of the year, settles on one quarterback, maybe the Quakers can beat out Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth for the Ivy title.

The wishbone attack under the direction of Tom Doyle at quarterback gives Yale a strong offense to go with a defense packed with returning varsity starters.

Cornell will never forget Ed Martino, and the Big Red has come up with another fine tailback of Italian descent from New Jersey—Don Panelli.

MIDWEST

Big Ten and Notre Dame

Ohio State and Michigan may settle the Big Ten issue, Nov. 24, when they meet. This is a regular happening. The Buckeyes, under Woody Hayes, are the early pick for another Rose Bowl match with Southern California because of players like Randy Gradishar at linebacker.

The Wolverines may be expected to pass more than recent Michigan teams, which rolled out yardage on the ground in the same way Ohio State does. The Big Ten had a game of coaching musical chairs last winter when John Pont moved from Indiana to Northwestern, Alex Agase went from Northwestern to Purdue and Lee Corso came up from Louisville to take Pont's spot at Indiana. Michigan State dropped

Familiar Teams Seen As Dominating Forces



Penn State quarterback Tom Shuman works out.

Duffy Daugherty (who is now a TV announcer) and hired Dennis Stolz. Minnesota may be the strongest of those rated behind Ohio State and Michigan, while Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and the others watch.

Notre Dame is always a top pick. But until defensive speed is indicated, Ara Parseghian's team may lose some big ones the way the Irish lost to speedy Nebraska, 40-6, in the Orange Bowl after losing to speedy Southern California, 45-23.

Big Eight

Nebraska is back although the Cornhuskers didn't drop too far in the polls last season. The team is so strong it can adjust to the loss of Johnny Rodgers and Rickey Glover.

Colorado, Kansas, Kansas State, Missouri and Oklahoma State should scramble behind Nebraska with Missouri and Oklahoma State the surprise teams.

SOUTH

Southeastern Conference

Alabama wants its third straight league championship and Bear Bryant's team can win it. An excellent defensive front and the strong offensive offense, led by the running of Wilbur Jackson gives the Crimson Tide another fine future.

Tennessee is shifting its emphasis from defensive strength to offensive power in hopes of getting a bowl invitation by scoring many points. Conderidge Holloway, the quarterback, and Gene Killian, an offensive tackle, are reasons the Volunteers may score often.

Arkansas upset Alabama by blocking two punts. It probably won't happen again, but the Tigers should do well in their conference. Louisiana State is always strong. But fans were yelling for coach Charlie McClendon's job after the Tigers had a 9-2-1 season.

Georgia, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Florida, Kentucky and Vanderbilt will probably be watching from below.

Atlantic Conference

North Carolina and North Carolina State are co-favorites with the Tar Heels, like Alabama, hoping for the third consecutive league title. Nick Vidovich, who tossed 10 touchdown passes for North Carolina, returns.

N.C. State led the conference in scoring and total offense and has many of last season's players returning. Maryland continues to improve under Jerry Claiborne. Wake Forest has a new coach, Chuck Mills, a man who made jokes years ago when he coached at Kings Point.

Jim Stevens, who led Georgia Tech to an upset over Iowa State in the Liberty Bowl, is back at quarterback and the Yellow Jackets have ideas of national recognition.

Tulane also may be winning more as an experienced team returns hoping it doesn't have to contend with any more teams that win by converting a fifth down into a touchdown.

Miami of Florida, the team that won on the fifth down, has a new coach in Pete Elliott. Virginia Tech has lost Don Strock, who could throw all game long.

SOUTHWEST

Southwest Conference Down where the wishbone started, Texas is prepared to roll over anything in its way. Coach Darrell Royal's Longhorns may be one of his strongest teams, with Roosevelt Leaks, only a junior, the important runner (1,399 yards in '72). Only one loss in 1972 and a surprise victory over Alabama in the Cotton Bowl is a good basis for Texas optimism.

Texas so dominates this league that Rice, Southern Methodist, Texas A & M, Baylor and Texas Christian are used to the also-ran list.

Western Athletic Conference The biggest publicity campaign of this season is the push Arizona State is giving to Woody Green, who carried for 1,363 yards last year. He should top that this season because of the opposition Arizona State will face. But before believing that Green is "the consensus best running back in the nation," it's worth watching those backs who have run against stiffer opposition.

FAR WEST

Pacific Eight This is a league in which there are runners to compare with or improve upon Green. There is Anthony Davis of Southern California, who is recovering from an Achilles tendon injury; James McAllister of UCLA, who hurts when he hits, and another UCLA runner, Kermit Johnson.

Davis and his Trojan makes are not only expected to go undefeated and retain the conference title, but also to remain as the No. 1 team in the nation. Mark Harmon, a son of Tom Harmon, may have difficulty relating his spot as the UCLA wishbone quarterback.

Mike Boryla, the son of another famous athlete, Vince Boryla is the Stanford quarterback and a good one (133 of 550 passes completed for 2,284 yards last year).

Independents Air Force Academy scored 30.3 points a game last year and Rich Rayle, the quarterback, produced a lot of it with his passing. But he is open to interceptions with a sack, kicking touch that can be stopped. The Falcons need defensive strength.

Utah State's new coach, Phil Krueger, isn't going to find a quarterback as good as Tuffy Adams. But there are 27 experienced varsity players returning.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division					Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	73	53	.580	—	St. Louis	67	63	.516	—
Boston	72	59	.550	3	Pittsburgh	63	68	.483	2 1/2
Detroit	68	65	.512	7	Chicago	64	67	.489	3 1/2
New York	66	66	.500	10 1/2	Montreal	62	69	.473	4 1/2
Milwaukee	65	67	.493	12 1/2	New York	61	70	.466	5 1/2
Cleveland	55	78	.416	22	Philadelphia	51	81	.383	8
Western Division					Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	70	54	.561	—	Los Angeles	62	51	.551	—
Kansas City	74	50	.596	4 1/2	Cincinnati	70	55	.559	3 1/2
California	67	67	.500	11 1/2	San Francisco	73	56	.567	8
Minnesota	62	67	.481	15 1/2	Houston	68	67	.504	19
Chicago	62	69	.473	15 1/2	Atlanta	64	70	.478	18 1/2
Texas	46	85	.351	21 1/2	San Diego	46	84	.362	33 1/2
Wednesday's Results					Wednesday's Results				
Milwaukee 6, Chicago 0					Montreal 6, Los Angeles 3				
Kansas City 6, Cleveland 2					New York 1, San Diego 0				
Boston 6, Oakland 2					San Francisco 3, Philadelphia 1				
Detroit 4, Milwaukee 3					St. Louis 2, Chicago 4				
Baltimore 6, Texas 1					Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 3				
California 6, New York 1					Houston 2, St. Louis 1				
Thursday's Games					Thursday's Games				
Minnesota at Texas, night					New York at St. Louis, night				
Boston at Milwaukee, night					Montreal at Philadelphia, night				
Cleveland at Detroit, night					Houston at Los Angeles, night				

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